

INSIDE: The AIDS scare moves north

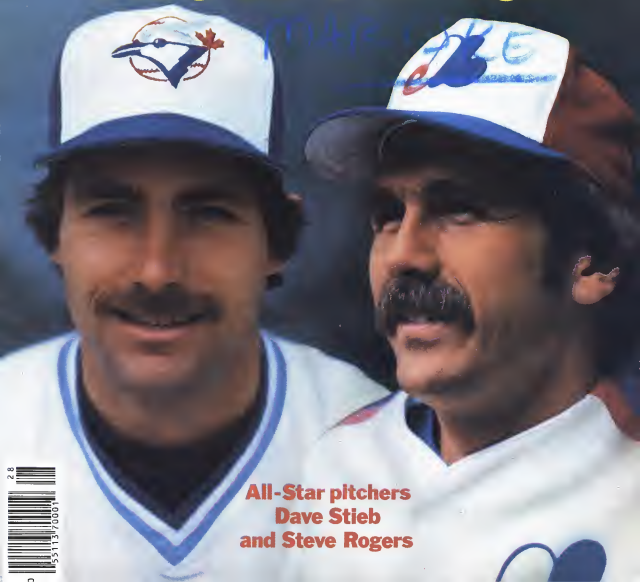
Maclean's

JULY 11, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

TWO AT THE TOP



**All-Star pitchers
Dave Stieb
and Steve Rogers**



It writes, rates, creates, even telecommunicates. Costs less, does more— the Commodore 64.

When Commodore introduced the 64, the industry suddenly realized that there would be a computer in every home, school and business years before anyone ever dreamed.

That's because Commodore 64 halved the price of high technology: while you can compare the 64's capabilities with those of any sophisticated business PC, you can compare its price with that of an average television.



COMMODORE 64

What can you do with it? Create with its high resolution Sprite Graphics. Add a printer and type with it. Add a disk drive to use spread sheets and other financial

programs. Learn and play music through your home sound system on the 64's professional quality music synthesizer.

Add a modem, and hook up with the vast computer networks through your telephone. In short, the Canadian made Commodore 64 is the ultimate personal computer, at a price you can afford.



COVER

Two at the top

On the occasion of major-league baseball's All-Star break, the game's midweek pause for reflection, Canadians can look in the glory of two first-place teams. Led by their respective pitching aces, both the Montreal Expos and the Blue Jays of Toronto are playing winning baseball. Can Canada's first World Series be far ahead? — **Page 23**

COVER: GUY LAW/REUTERS; CHINA: BO WHEAT/REUTERS



CONTENTS

Art	45
Books	64
Business	26
Canada	10
Cohen	9
Coop	22
Films	46
Petheringham	48
Health	24
Immigration	40
Labour	28
Law	20
Newman	32
People	22
Recreation	36
Sports	26
Television	42
World	31



Search for stability

A general election planned by constitutional, political, religious and other apathy ensured that Italy's next government will be just as weak as its 42 predecessors — **Page 18**



Gallie diplomacy

René Lévesque made a third trip to France and, although the Gallie red carpet was out, the Parti Québécois premier failed to get everything he wanted — **Page 12**



Trudeau's ultimatum

Instead of a planned birthday bash, Prime Trudeau celebrated the first anniversary of the Six-and-Five restraint program with an ultimatum to Canadians — **Page 10**



Magnificent obsession

No longer content with the expensive joys of the marathon, a new breed of superathletes is now participating in a punishing test called the triathlon — **Page 36**

GENSAVE MAKES FREEZER NEWS



Double the warranty

New Gensave freezers are solid, built to last.

In fact, we're so sure of Gensave's reliability, we offer double the standard one-year service warranty plus five-year, \$500 food spoilage protection (complete details in Warranty Certificate).

Built in Canada, Gensave is one of today's most energy-efficient freezers. Our largest Gensave 20 uses less electricity than a 100-watt lightbulb.

Look into Gensave's unique features like the Quick Freeze Selector and the Defrost Drain. Then fall in love with Gensave's contemporary look.

For your local dealer:
General Freezer Limited,
P.O. Box 366, Woodbridge,
Ontario, L4L 1B2 (416) 851-2861

Simply the best freezer available today

GENSAVE
New from General Freezer



Stan Rogers: no fitting tribute

I wish Modern's had had the courtesy to put Stan Rogers' name among the list of deceased in the article on the DO-0 disaster (4 Toronto night) on 23/06/01. Fort, Canada, June 23. The Globe and Mail managed half a page in their June 4 edition. Maybe you ought to read about him sometime and realize what a hole will be left in the Canadian folk music scene with his untimely death. Or maybe you should have listened to CMC FM (Toronto) on June 13 for the three-hour tribute to the man and his work. What the best, Joe Lewis, had to say about Rogers sums it up as well as anything: "Stan's ability to capture the people and regions of Canada was unparalleled. His high level of professionalism in concert and on record paved the way for a greater appreciation of folk music by an ever-increasing audience." And what do we get in the way of tribute from "Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine"? One inch of text in *Jeune Presse* from your "article" we don't even know if Stan had a family or what happened to the rest of his group (his brother Garret and Jim Morrison). Truly a fitting tribute to one of our greatest Canadian folk singers. — What a joke!

—ADAM S. HEDGECOCK
Calgary

Canada's concentration camps

Barbara Amiel's column on Canada's proposed new "efficiency" security service (Can we trust our spies? June 4) was rather badly flawed by her assertion that "this being matter... has seen no light/historical picture, no concentration camps." Really? Amiel's selective perception seems to have missed out the forced expulsion of some 25,000 Japanese and Japanese-Canadian from the West Coast in 1942. They were herded into road construction camps in the B.C. Interior, abandoned mining towns and sugar beet farms on the Prairies. It is a mere oversight to describe these places as detention camps. Was the War Measures Act "benign"? Tell that to the people who were rounded up with their families in Vancouver's stockyards, where they came down with chicken pox (some of them died). Tell that to the children who suffered malnutrition at places like Talbot Camp, near Hope, B.C., where their parents performed forced labor. Oh, that was an internment camp, Amiel says. Sorry. —BOB HUNTER,
June, B.C.

Rafting: an emphasis on safety

The death of the raft passenger on the Ottawa River was an unfortunate accident, but his examination of the sport's safety record certainly points to the professionalism of those involved

(White-water thrillers and spills: Recreation, June 20). Well over 100,000 people had taken the trip before this tragedy occurred. As a veteran of half-a-dozen excursions, I deliberately decided to go with the OTC company, having had hours with others that exhibited less regard for the safety of passengers. OTC insists that people wear helmets, and the guiding drills are thorough. They also teach river knowledge and what to do in the event (waders, I might add) of the raft capsizing. They are a most professional outfit. I won't hesitate to tour with them again. —JOHN D. SMITH,
Ottawa

The fine print on abortion

Your article *Myoprotector notes want* (Medicine, May 28) states that a 1993 Gallup poll showed that 78 per cent of Canadians surveyed felt that abortion should be a decision made by a woman and her physician. It might be of interest to your readers to know the exact wording of the statement used in the survey referred to: "A decision on whether or not to perform an abortion should rest with the consenting patient and should be performed by a licensed physician in consultation with good medical practice." How could anyone say no to such a loaded question? To disagree would be tantamount to saying unlicensed individuals should be allowed to perform abortions not in consultation with good medical practice. It does not allow for any opinion as to whether or not abortion should be allowed in all or whether unborn children should have any protections under the law. —VICTOR INFELT,
Toronto

Peacekeeping: simplistic solutions

Invariably, during periods of economic decline, governments find that what people like is the "good of mankind." These governments offer simplistic solutions to complex problems. The peace movement today is no different. It has efficiently taken advantage of today's economic problems and political instability. It has made a vulnerable person at the general public feel more helpless and insecure by describing the nuclear holocaust scenario over and over again. Then, being without hope and emotionally exhausted, the peacekeeper grabs at straws and accepts highly unverifiable peace that involve trusting a system that has prolonged, and can still produce, a Stalin.

—PARAGRAH PALANDE,
Mississippi

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Manager's magazine, Mailbox, Pioneer 260, 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

Power vs. Money

Pioneer receivers give you more for less.



Higher output power at less cost than ever before. That's a promise only the Pioneer SR-363 AM/FM Stereo Receiver can deliver. Because it's the only one at its price on the market with a big 45 watts of output per channel!

Using you more for less, Pioneer's original high technology and the know-how gained over long years of high-quality manufacturing are also put to your advantage in the all-important preamp and sensitive AM/FM stereo tuner as well. This means well designed, super-clean circuitry you can depend on to handle virtually any musical source for a minimum of noise and distortion.

Controlling the SR-363 is made simple and sure by the sensible front-panel layout—with all switches and controls

placed where they fall under your fingers instantly, without fuss or fumble.

As in the slightly lower-powered SR-202, an even more economical alternative, the Pioneer reputation for quality high fidelity is even more reason to play it our way, with more power to you.

"The SR-363 offers a continuous average power output of 45 watts per channel, rms, at 8 ohms from 40 to 20,000 Hz with no more than 0.3% total harmonic distortion. The SR-202's power output is 25 watts per channel, with all other measurements identical."



PIONEER

See Dealer/Supplier
SHP S.H. PARKER CO.

42 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ontario M3B 1Y8 Phone (416) 440-8339
575 Leslie Avenue, Danforth P.O. Box 292 Phone (416) 631-2638
37-3833 Jaccarua Road, Richmond B.C. V6V 1Y6 Phone (604) 270-1203

If you want to benefit yourself and your company

Consider hiring people who cannot sew, and acquire benefits that accrue when a person without sight is placed upon the payroll. Benefits like loyalty, productivity, safety, punctuality, ability. And the best benefit of all—a model for company morale



See for yourself ... call your local CNIB today.

CNIB

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind



Palestinians amid the debris of destroyed homes, contingency plans.

FOLLOW-UP

The massacre's legacy

Zuhair Mohammed sagged his head slowly as he recounted finding his father's body in a heap of bullet-riddled corpses. The handsome 20-year-old shopkeeper never faced his mother and 10 other members of his family, including a baby sister, who were last seen nine months ago being hauled away by Christian militiamen. Mohammed and his relatives are among the forgotten people, survivors and victims of the September, 1982, massacre of an estimated 400 refugees in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila during the Israeli invasion of West Beirut (Maclean's, Sept. 27, 1983). The initial international outrage and pity have faded, and the only tangible reminder for Mohammed are the bullet holes in the wall outside the shop and a faded and slightly fuzzy photograph of his family before the slaughter.

At least 300 people are still missing, according to international relief agencies. The Lebanese civil defence committees were ordered to stop digging through the debris of dynamited and bulldozed homes after two weeks, despite pressure from diplomats and rescue workers to continue the search for more bodies. Mohammed's next-door neighbor, 50-year-old unemployed construction worker Mohammed Blommed, whose wife and two children, 8 and 13, were killed in the rampage, lives in constant fear of the future.

Blommed believes that the multinational forces from the United States, France and Italy, which were sent to enforce a ceasefire, have not been doing their job. He is the only neutralizing factor preventing an-

other massacre. He points out that there has been no effort to prosecute the Lebanese Christian Phalangist militia-men named by some survivors and by an Israeli judicial report in February as the killers.

On June 20 the Lebanese special prosecutor, Assad Gerges, a Maronite Christian, submitted his own report on the massacre. The Germans (agency concluded) that Israel is ultimately responsible for the disaster, because its forces were in control of the camps, the entrances and the surrounding area at the time. But it does not specify who actually carried out the killings and it absolves the Phalangists of any blame. The report added that "since no fire could be drawn to separate military operations and individual acts that led to the massacre, we recommended a delay in judicial prosecution for the time being."

Concluded one Western source: "It is a whitewash." The report was submitted to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, head of the Phalangist party. It was the assassination of Gemayel's brother, Bashir Gemayel, president-elect and commander of the Lebanese forces, that triggered the Israeli invasion of West Beirut. The Israeli's stated motive was to remove a liability.

Zuhair Mohammed is stoic about the future. His family suffered a Christian massacre of Palestinians at Tel Zuhair in 1976 during which 1,000 refugees were killed. For him there is only one approach to the future. "If they [the Christian militia] come again, I will run again," he said. He does not know to whom. —BOB WHITNEY in Beirut

COLUMN

Can we afford public enterprise?

By Dian Cohen

The next federal election campaign may be a year or more away, but the economic battle lines are already being drawn. On the Conservative side we have quite clearly seen the bare bones of a strategy: sell off Crown corporations to the private sector (at least some of them) and set this country's recovery back on the path of free enterprise. The federal Liberals have not articulated their position as clearly. Part of the reason may be that Pierre Trudeau does not seem to be interested in getting involved in any serious intellectual economic warfare. And part may be simply that the entire Liberal caucus has not focused on what might revive sagging Liberal popularity. A clear position may not come until the party elects a new leader.

Despite that, a liberal position can be constructed by analyzing the substance of what the Liberals are doing and saying. In essence, an Liberal government will allow all of its available aid and hard-won social programs to be eroded in the name of free enterprise. If the economic growth that is necessary to support those programs is not forthcoming from the private sector, then the Liberals will ensure that it is forthcoming by enlarging the public sector.

On the surface, the voters' choice would appear to be clear-cut—at least if they are able to keep the different economic positions distinct in their minds and if they find the other planks of the political platforms agreeable. But, in fact, nothing could be further from the truth. In the first place, Canada has never been a "free enterprise" country. Canada, because a nation despite all common sense or economic rationality. The natural thrust of economic activity and transportation in North America is north and south. But the emergence of a powerful Canada in 1967 drew Canadian politicians immediately aware of the need to create east-west cohesion. That is what Sir John A. Macdonald's national policy was all about: a tariff wall to keep out U.S. goods and a railway to push Canadian raw materials westward. Public policy and public enterprise to activate the policies in the absence of private initiatives are even more Canadian than the beaver and the Maple Leaf. It is ironic that we Canadians spend so much time looking for ways in which we differ from Americans, but overlook the one crucial characteristic that has always set us apart—

an almost blind belief in the virtues of public enterprise.

While as everwhelmingly free-enterprise ideology shapes our vision in nationalities, Canadian public policymakers have always had only a secondary interest in competition. Canada's overwhelming reliance on public investment has shaped the country's economic evolution. Thus, while the United States spent decades fostering individualism and breaking up trusts, monopolies and anything else that detracted from healthy competition, Canada has tried to solve a different problem: how to get rid of corruption and inefficiency in public enterprise without dissolving the public investment itself.

As a result, Crown corporations are involved in virtually every aspect of Canadian life: culture (CBC, Canada Council), trade (Canadian Wheat Board), export development (Export Development Corp.), housing (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp.),

"Is it possible to retain Crown corporations while ridding them of often characteristically conservative?"

transportation (Air Canada, National Harbours Board, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority), utilities (Atomic Energy of Canada, Eldorado Nuclear), industry (Oxydine Steel Corp.), finance (Bank of Canada), and development (Petro-Canada, Canada Development Investment Corp.). Overall, Crown corporations hold at least 30 per cent of all Canadian-controlled corporate assets. More to the point, perhaps, is the fact that in 1982 a Crown corporation—the Bank of Canada with assets of \$20 billion—headed the list of Canada's 600 top corporations.

The Conservative call for a return to free enterprise may have a wonderfully ringing ring, but it is mythical: you cannot return from where you have never been. At a guess, when the election campaign gets under way, this flaw in the Conservative position will cause in the sharp criticism as the Liberals do little more than describe the course of Canada's economic history.

By the fall of 1984 the private sector will have had 20 months to demonstrate the real world—Premier Maurice Lalonde's April, 1982, sledge: quite

clearly changed the champions of free enterprise with getting the economy moving, with creating jobs and providing the kind of growth required to support the massive public enterprise that Ottawa has put in place.

But the federal Liberals have studied the deck: they have also established the biggest and least accountable public enterprise of all—the Canada Investment Corp.—created by a majority vote in Parliament. More than a year after its birth the CIC has yet to divulge its financial position to our elected representatives. The auditor general has received no guarantee that he will ever have access to its accounts. The CIC, responsible only to cabinet and beyond the reach of Parliament, holds some \$2.5 billion of taxpayers' money. If the CIC's chief architect, Senator Jacob Aronson, has his way, the agency will become "an instrument to make investments at the discretion of government."

If the next federal election campaign shapes up as I expect it will, the lines between the Liberals and the Conservatives will likely not be sufficiently sharply drawn to allow voters to clearly see what the differences are. But the picture should be clearer than it is now. On the one side, the most sustainable Conservative argument will be that some, but not necessarily all, Crown corporations should be sold to the private sector. It is all very well for the Prime Minister to say that Canadians, in private hands, would have last money anyway, but the fact is that the profits earned by the top five Crown corporations is offset by an investment many times greater to keep the five least profitable ones afloat. On the other side, the Liberal position will have to be more sharply focused on the benefits that private enterprises have delivered to Canadians. Those benefits will have to be measured in social, not financial, terms.

For voters, the crucial and as yet unanswered question is how to rid public enterprise of corruption and inefficiency without eliminating the public investment. No government has yet succeeded. With increasing amounts of taxpayers' dollars at stake, that may be the overwhelming reason to get rid of the proliferation of public enterprises and the political party that fosters them.

Dian Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.

Trudeau delivers an ultimatum



Trudeau on the hot, tough talk, stop lines and waiting for his sign to leave

By Mary Janigan

A freshly birthday celebration of Inauguration and Canadian unity was scheduled—and then shrewdly cancelled. An inflation-fighting awards ceremony was respectfully postponed. Instead, Pierre Trudeau marked the first anniversary of his government's Stop-and-Five restraint program last week with a tough nationally broadcast ultimatum: greedy wage and salary demands would not be tolerated in his 25th-minute address, the Prime Minister proclaimed that economic recovery was under way and urged Canadians for "working together" to drive inflation down to 5.4 per cent. Then, aware that his party's political survival depends on the country's economic revival, he warned that "the Canadian government is not prepared to let a few money men return to profit and inflation as

the vast majority of Canadians."

Trudeau went on to back that message with several specific proposals for enforcement. Finance Minister Marc Lalonde will meet his provincial counterparts this week to co-ordinate anti-inflation strategies. Ottawa will also scrutinize wage settlements of institutions hired to work on projects financed under its \$2.4-billion special recovery fund. And the government will carefully examine hundreds of bids for contracts ranging from federal cafeteria supplies to heavy construction on highways. Moreover, the federal government hopes to step up its campaign against Nova Scotia plumbers and pipefitters, a comparatively low-paid group that recently signed a controversial four-year contract giving them a wage increase of more than 21 per cent a year. Senior ministers may pressure Nova Scotia to legislate a rollback of that settlement

Ottawa may also cancel several special projects in Nova Scotia that would have involved the plumber's union, including a \$17-million expansion of the Coast Guard college in Sydney and the construction of a \$5-million federal office building on the Halifax waterfront. "People will be as mad as hell if we cancel the projects," concedes a senior minister. "But the day of that wage settlement has really shaken everybody up. We can jawbone with the growers, but there is really only one thing to do and that is to hit it hard on." For their part, the 650 plumbers have reacted with indignation to Ottawa's ruse. Pointing out that his invasion still took their U.C. counterparts by more than 85 an hour, union official Bruce Macdonald said, "We got a bit of a break, and Lalonde jumps all over us."

Trudeau's tough talk drew mixed reviews. Conservative Opposition Leader Klibb Wilson Early insisted that "action came down because of the recession brought on by Trudeau's policies." New House Leader Ian Deane charged that restraint restraint simply means more unemployment.

Trudeau's performance was an unqualified hit, however, with his most nervous listeners, the Liberal caucus and the party faithful. When the Commons finally resumed last week on the 51st sitting day of the longest session in Canadian history, exhausted Liberals were braced for a summer of complaints from their constituents. "But it's much easier to cope now than six months or a year ago because the economy has dramatically improved," argued Klibb Wilson. Liberal MP Peter Long, Sudbury Liberal MP Doug Pratt added that the caucus is "much more up now. With all the good economic news in the past few weeks, I think the feeling is now that we have turned the corner."

Meanwhile, a 33-member reform committee is expected to produce an economic recovery report by November on the state of the Liberal party. "To be marketable in the next general election the party has got to go through a massive kind of renewal," wanted Ontario reform committee representatives Alfred Appel. "Everyone is still loyal to the leader, in a technical sense, but everyone also senses that an era has come to an end, and about 85 per cent of the party is very eager for a leadership convention."

Liberal strategist Senator Keith Drexler, an ardent Trudeau backer, recently confided to friends that he has been up trying to talk Trudeau into staying. Now the Prime Minister apparently merely laughs at the suggestion. But despite Trudeau's tough talk and the party's burst of activity, most Liberals would be happy if they knew the resignation date. ☐

Lévesque's Gallic diplomacy

By Marel McDonald

He replaced his trademark fleur-de-lis lapel pin with the red brosselle of the Lac des Deux Montagnes when he was from the French province six years ago. But last week, as Quebec Premier René Lévesque made his first official pilgrimages to France under the Socialist government of François Mitterrand, that tiny swirl of lacustrine matter was all that remained of the brosselle's significance. In his one previous visit to Paris, Lévesque wore the flag-waving crowd,

phone munit, in which Quebec's demand to participate in a full government was supported by France over Ottawa's objections last year. Michael wrote, "Already I sense suspicious vigilance." His quest to to dissolve the second of the delegation's concerted campaign to undermine reporting of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's state visit to Paris last fall in the French press. Caught red-handed by the leak, Quebec's intergovernmental affairs minister, Jacques-Yves Morin, could only mutter "It's like hell—a piece of



The premier and Mitterrand in Paris, goes with the waving crowds and provocative rhetoric

award ceremonies and provocative rhetoric that former regimes had accustomed as a theme in Ottawa's side. Leaving a lush with Mitterrand at the Elysée Palace, Lévesque seemed uncharacteristically apologetic before his Quebec press entourage for the lack of "big headlines."

That did not stop Lévesque from claiming that the trip was a business triumph. Although he failed to secure promises of a special relationship with the French for his separatist aims, he did return with a memo of understanding from the vice-foreign minister, Jean-Claude Gauthier, that it would build a \$1.5-billion smaller plant near Trois-Rivières. To give Lévesque's visit some

lustre, the second, under negotiation for more than a year, was hurriedly patched together with many details left unsettled. In fact, the real winner of the encounter was Mitterrand's government. The French managed to leave both Ottawa and Quebec City mollified after a remarkable demonstration of the skill at which the French have so long excelled: elegant compromise.

Lévesque's visit got off to an auspicious start even before his plane landed down. A week earlier the annual report of Quebec's *diplôme d'été* in France, Yves Michaud, was invited to the press assembly by distinguished provincial employees. Michaud complained that Quebec was losing ground in Paris to a new federal office aimed at dampening French enthusiasm for Quebec independence. He warned that the province must pull up its socks in "deliberate action" to become the subject of a contentious Franco-

manifestation as the last-minute signing of a deal between the newly established Provençal group and the Quebec government's Société Générale de Financement. The firms will share the costs of an aluminum plant at Bicazac capable of producing 200,000 tons a year and creating 700 jobs, a deal previously signed only after additional financing was procured by corporations in the United States and Japan. Quebec also undertook to charge 65 per cent of the going rate for electricity at the plant.

But is the special rhetorical terrain where the amiable relations within the Franco-Canadian triangle are main-

tened, Lévesque came away with less than concrete results. When pressed as the subject of a possible Franco-Quebec summit, Michaud executed an artful diplomatic two-step. Asserting that Quebec should have "the place that belongs to it," he refused to be pinned down as to what that place was. "In place is its place," he said, waving off the question as "not an urgent matter."

If Paris ended up as the major victor in the diplomatic jousting, the lapelaine also showed how important the French are about being embedded in Canada's family squabble. As Lévesque's official Ottawa spokesman from his elegant headquarters at the Hôtel Matignon, Michaud brushed off Canadian reporters with a plan. "I think every French minister should be required to do an apprenticeship in Franco-Quebec relations. As for me, I have already got a satisfactory report by my report card. I don't need to try any more exams." ☐

A deal on native rights

When the federal government introduced a series of native rights resolutions in the House of Commons last week, Justice Minister Mark MacGarrahan declared that the measure would help write a new chapter in the "long and often sorry" history of government relations with native peoples. But although the resolutions may ultimately lead to the first amendment to the 16-month-old Constitution, there was no sense of occasion. Only a few tourists, bureaucrats and a handful of native people were on hand. And even as MacGarrahan spoke, charges of brutality were flying in Calgary, where police released 11 native demonstrators who were arrested as June 30 for causing a disturbance and obstructing justice during a march to protest the new Constitution.

The Ottawa resolutions are based on an accord, signed on March 16 by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, native and territorial leaders and the premiers of all provinces except Quebec, that supports native rights but opposes the Constitution. The document guarantees that three meetings will be held over the next four years to identify and define the constitutional rights of an estimated 500,000 to one million Indian, In-

uit and Métis. As well, the resolutions enshrine treaty rights already acquired or that will be acquired. These rights will apply equally to native men and women. They also require consultation with native people prior to any constitutional changes affecting their rights. In order to become an amendment, the resolutions must be endorsed by Parlia-

After being left out of the patriated Constitution, the original peoples may finally see their rights enshrined

ment and women producers having a total of at least 50 per cent of the country's population. That should come by year's end, since Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia have done so, and three others will study the matter soon.

But as spokesmen for the federal opposition parties noted, the resolutions mark only the start of a long process of change. "Nothing was done beyond reaching a consensus that something must be done," said Conservative In-

dian Affairs critic Stan Scheffernberger, referring to the March conference. And while both the Tories and the New Democratic Party supported the move, Winnipeg star Employment and Immigration critic Cyril Kuper said that there should be no celebrations until other problems—chronic poor health, inadequate housing and education and high unemployment—are corrected.

Meanwhile, in Calgary, members of the Red People's Spiritual Educational Long Walk, who were trekking from Victoria to Ottawa, claimed that Calgary police used "poor tactics" to break up their march along the Trans-Canada Highway near Castle, a United Church representative taking part in the march, alleged. "One officer had a choke hold on one guy [who was] knocked unconscious for a while. A police officer grabbed a woman by the hair and by the breasts," Palen, on the other hand, said that the demonstrators did not have a parade permit and that officers used only what force was necessary to prevent an illegal march.

Left out so the political power shuffle took place prior to the patriation of the Constitution in 1982, natives may finally see their rights enshrined. But, as the Calgary controversy demonstrates, it may take much longer to rectify Canada's long history of neglect.

—GORDON LARSON in Calgary.

Western separatism in tatters

The result was far from overwhelming when 200 Albertans met last week in an Edmonton hotel for a show vote on whether to ease the commitment to "Independence" from the Western Canada Concept (WCC) party's constitution. After a day of impassioned speeches and often acrimonious debate, only 64 per cent agreed that a province of independence remains the best way to tap Alberta's still-festering anger at Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal government. But the weak-kneed outcome was enough to send six of the WCC's top brass, including leader Gordon Kesler, packing. What remains to be seen is whether the fractured WCC will self-destruct or, as some believe, travel the same path that brought René Lévesque to power in Quebec seven years ago.

Crushing election defeats have assailed WCC members in British Columbia and Saskatchewan to waver in their dream of a "free West." But the Alberta branch has been wracked by vicious battles between separatist hawks and doves almost from the day that it was founded two years ago. The Edmonton meeting was called to discuss policy and clear the air after Kesler said the party's only legislative seat in last Novem-

ber's provincial election. Voters, he argued, wanted a right-wing alternative to Premier Peter Lougheed's right-wing Conservative machine, but the disastrous result revealed widespread fear of separatism. On the other hand, various WCC members blamed Kesler's uncertain leadership for the party's defeat and decided that he had to go.

Kesler saw the writing on the wall. In an emotional speech he quit the leadership before the debate even started. By the end of the day, five executive members, including provincial President Hal Schmidt, had joined him and predicted half the membership of about 2,000 might follow the leader.

"It's a pity," enthused Kesler, who has been talking of moulding a non-separatist, free-enterprise coalition from the fragmented groups that had been thrown together from the prickly self-

interests in Alberta's right wing. Those left behind in the WCC were equally happy with the result. To be sure, the party is about \$20,000 in debt, and its final direction will not be settled until November, when a full provincial convention will hold a binding vote on separating. There is also talk of proposing a referendum on the issue in a conscious imitation of the Parti Québécois approach to separatism. The party plans to wait at least until next spring to elect a new leader. But supporters welcomed the challenge. Said Bill Harford, an Edmonton-area farmer who claims to have spent \$40,000 of his own money on behalf of the party: "When we learn to stand by our convictions and have a firm vision, we can sell it to anyone."

But there are still differences among the remaining members. And the WCC's uneasy history in Alberta means that there is no guarantee that it will ever speak with one voice.

—PETER GOSWAM in Edmonton.



Kesler: vote sent them packing

The Pacesetter
Lamb's and orange juice, lemon juice and soda • Superb
Canada's Fastest Growing White Rum.

Italy's search for stability

When Italian Socialist party leader Bettino Craxi plunged the country into a political crisis by withdrawing from the coalition government of Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, most commentators held little hope that the resulting general election would produce stability. Italy's complex proportional representation system has failed in successive elections to produce a clear-cut result. In addition to six governments in the past four years, a series of major scandals involving politicians further sapped voter enthusiasm. The campaign itself was marked by bitter political infighting

1979 level of 38.3 per cent to 38.9 per cent. That narrowed the Christian Democrat lead over the traditional second-place Communists to a mere three per cent. In addition, four other parties that participated in the past six governments with the Christian Democrats—including Giovanni Spadolini's Republicans—increased their seats.

For the Christian Democrats' 65-year-old leader, Ciriaco De Mita, the result was a harsh blow. Censored De Mita, "The vote expresses a protest, a lack of appreciation of [our] proposals." But while his rivals bled voters, none could claim an overwhelming advan-

"new force." The outcome will also make the task of forming a stable government even more difficult than in the past. The day after the results were declared, the Italian stock exchange registered an 8.5-point fall, a rare sign of uneasiness in the business community at the turn of events.

The intricacies of cabinet-forming when parliament reconvenes on July 18 will be overshadowed by the urgent need to tackle Italy's pressing economic problems, including an inflation rate of almost 11 per cent and unemployment of more than two million. But that is unlikely to affect the jockeying for posi-



The Christian Democrats' De Mita, Craxi (right): a country sharply polarized between religious and secular views

and the strengthening of new links between the Mafia and people in high places. When the vote was finally counted last week, the outcome seemed all too familiar: a looming coalition of five different parties at the height of an economic crisis. In the process, while stepping short of outright rejection, voters delivered a crushing blow to the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats party, which has headed 43 Italian governments since the Second World War. In a country in which a minute shift of loyalties is significant, no less than five per cent of Italy's 44 million voters deserted the conservative Christian Democrats, reducing support for the party in the 680-seat lower house from a

majority of 383 to 379. The powerful Communist party did better than expected, but its vote still fell from 30.4 to 29.9 per cent. The Socialists finished well short of their target of 15-per-cent support, which Craxi had hoped would give him a strong claim to the post of prime minister in a future coalition. Indeed, the chief effect of the election was to improve the standing of many of Italy's minor parties, especially the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement of Giorgio Alimurata, who claimed to have transformed nostalgia for Mussolini into a

"The top five leaders and their lower house standings: Christian Democrats 2210, Communists 1160, Republicans 770, Italian Social Movement 622 and Republicans 610."

tion between the parties, at least five of which will be in the coalition coalition. "You can bet that there will be even more squabbling than before," said one Western diplomat.

On the surface, the Christian Democrats' decline amounted to a repudiation of the coalition's austerity program. But that analysis was weakened by the strong showing of former prime minister Spadolini's Republican party. The Republicans, who favor monetarist policies, almost doubled their strength, winning 18 new seats and making significant gains in the northern industrial cities of Turin and Milan. By contrast, Craxi's Socialists, who favor gradual expansion, registered only a

1.6-per-cent gain, to 11.4 per cent, though they picked up 21 seats in the process.

The mission of the voters, apparently, was to deliver a warning to the Christian Democrats, who now face an internal struggle. The party's setback sparked calls for De Mita's replacement. But the Christian Democrats leader seemed determined to ride out the storm.

At any rate, the party's problems are greater than the performance of any man. In the immediate postwar years the Christian Democrats thrived as the principal bulwark against communism in a country sharply polarized between religious and secular views. While the underlying division remains as strong as ever, Christian Democrat support has been eroded by the perceived ineffectiveness of an aging leadership in tackling the country's deep-seated social problems, among them the poverty of the south. Not only that, but the party has been tainted by scandal, notably the corruption and influence-peddling in the notorious P1 (propaganda) and Mafioso lodge.

The Christian Democrats were further harmed during the recent campaign when more than 500 people, many of them prominent in public life, were arrested in a major Mafia mopping-up operation centered in Naples. Opposition parties were quick to revive charges of links between the Christian Democrats and the underworld. In the latest election the threat of a Communist take-over was also weakened by the Socialist party's declaration in advance that it would not join a coalition of the left.

The Christian Democrats' decline, and the resulting consequences such as internal problems, open the door for potential partners to play a much stronger role in a future coalition. Both Craxi and Spadolini will be prime contenders for high office. However, Spadolini's rise may find advancement blocked, despite his moderate image and ambitions to lead Italy along the same social democratic path as neighboring Greece, Spain and Portugal.

On the surface, the Christian Democrats' decline amounted to a repudiation of the coalition's austerity program. But that analysis was weakened by the strong showing of former prime minister Spadolini's Republican party. The Republicans, who favor monetarist policies, almost doubled their strength, winning 18 new seats and making significant gains in the northern industrial cities of Turin and Milan. By contrast, Craxi's Socialists, who favor gradual expansion, registered only a

1.6-per-cent gain, to 11.4 per cent, though they picked up 21 seats in the process.



Pope John Paul II in Krakow. "I will not quit like a rat"

POLAND

Dealing with the Vatican

The announcement may herald a new era in the Roman Catholic Church's involvement in Poland's affairs. During a visit to the Vatican last week, Polish primate Archbishop Jerzy Gliwinski made clear of his opposition to a deal in which the church will funnel \$2 billion in aid from Western governments into Poland's crippled agriculture sector. The program already has the tacit endorsement of Poland's Communist leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, but sources in the Vatican say that the plan will face heavy obstacles from party ideologists in Warsaw. Nevertheless, the scheme seemed to reflect a shift toward greater co-operation and better relations between the Vatican and Jaruzelski.

But at the same time, the proposal has added fuel to a raging debate over how closely the church should involve itself in Poland's secular affairs. The issue flared up on June 28 when the Vatican's semi-official daily newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, carried a front-page editorial devoted to Pope John Paul II's recent visit to Poland. In it Deputy Editor Rev. Virgilio Levi suggested that the Pope had asked Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to withdraw from politics. "Obviously, Lech Walesa has left the scene," Levi stated. Reaction to the editorial was far-reaching. A former John Paul devotee—and not—Levi's resignation. A shaken Walesa declared repeatedly in Gdansk that he had no intention of stepping down. "I will not quit like a rat," he said. "I will not run away." In Warsaw the govern-

ment-controlled press expressed its delight, and Western observers reassured the effect of the pious visit.

Is an attempt to limit the damage, Levi declared that he had only put forward a "personal view." But the episode fed speculation that the Pope had struck a deal with Poland's Communist leadership, trading Walesa's departure from public life for a quick lifting of martial law, possibly by July 22. But Archbishop Gliwinski was publicly non-committal when asked about Walesa's future. "There are things still in development," he said.

It was clear, however, that Levi, long a favorite of the Pope, would not have published such a powerful argument had he not been informed of the Pope's advice in Warsaw in Poland. And, tellingly, last week's firm and announcement was coupled with quick details that the agreement had been conditional on Walesa's retirement from public life. Chief Vatican spokesman Rev. Roberto Palazzi called the idea "the fruit of imagination."

But for all the Vatican's pronouncements, Poland's attention remained firmly riveted on the *L'Osservatore Romano's* exposure of the intricacies of Vatican diplomacy. Opinion was divided on how much evidence to place on the hapless Levi's disclosure. But on one point there was no dispute at the very least the writer-print had broken the Vatican's golden rule—never hand down the Pope's word openly enough to stir up a storm.

—PETER LEVIN in Brussels

The 'Debategate' affair

On Oct. 8, 1980, Ronald Reagan took one of the boldest gambles of his political career in electing to face his 1980 presidential election rival, Jimmy Carter, in a nationally televised political debate. By most accounts, Reagan was handed down—at least in terms of stage—ensuring his landslide victory over the hapless Carter a few days later. Last week, though, the hottest question in Washington was whether Reagan had been gambling on debate night with what Washington Post columnist Mary McGarry Morris called "leaked dirt." Reagan's strategists had somehow obtained the Carter briefing book for the debate from the White House and used it to steel their pub-

lic administration staffers hunted quickly that the debate, and hence the 1980 election, had been compromised by political espionage—possibly by a hold-over Republican Party "mole" in the Carter White House.

Reagan himself, after initially trying to laugh off the issue as "much ado about nothing," called for a justice department probe of any possible flagships, released a list of documents as Carter strategy called from his campaign files, and fielded a barrage of hostile questions about the briefing book at a midweek press conference. "I never heard anything about this," he told reporters, "until you all began talking about it."



Carter with Reagan before their 1980 television debate: dark hints of political espionage

president candidate against the former president's fiery threats. "Debategate," as the mini-scandal was promptly and predictably dubbed, began with an offhand reference to the mysterious Carter briefing papers in a recent book by Time magazine's White House correspondent, Lawrence Bartlett. By last week, though, the issue had acquired muted overtones of the Watergate scandal itself. Top administration staffers met in urgent conclave to determine who knew about the Carter notes. Democratic politicians called for a special prosecutor to investigate how the briefing book was leaked as "intelligence" from the White House. And former Car-

ter administration staffers hunted quickly that the debate, and hence the 1980 election, had been compromised by political espionage—possibly by a hold-over Republican Party "mole" in the Carter White House.

Reagan himself, after initially trying to laugh off the issue as "much ado about nothing," called for a justice department probe of any possible flagships, released a list of documents as Carter strategy called from his campaign files, and fielded a barrage of hostile questions about the briefing book at a midweek press conference. "I never heard anything about this," he told reporters, "until you all began talking about it."

Reagan's Chief of Staff James A. Baker told that the book was given to him by Central Intelligence Agency chief William J. Casey, Reagan's 1980 campaign manager. Casey, however, professes not to recall any such documents amid the avalanche of 1980 campaign papers—as did later for the United States' top spy. In any case, according to conservative columnist George Will, who saw it, the Carter briefing book did turn up on the kitchen table of David Stockman, now Reagan's director of the office of management and budget. He was a logical choice to receive it. Stockman not only oversees Reagan's personally played the role of Carter in several rounds of mock debates before the big night. In fact, he was quoted in an Iranian newspaper the day after the debate as saying he had had a copy of Carter's briefing book in his efforts to persuade challenger Reagan for the big event.

The most enthusiastic pursuers of the case so far have been the former president's staff members, who have been seeking vindication ever since their master was dethroned at the polls in 1980. Patrick Caddell, Carter's pollster, said that, based on the documents he had seen so far, it was not possible that any one person would have passed them over. "We may have the tail here but not the snake, and that snake may be a very big fellow."

But despite such brave words, Debategate so far remains a non-revealing scandal. House Republican Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, a staunch Reagan adversary, poked it last week as trivial. Carter himself

declined comment. The most likely outcome of current investigations may be to find that the "mole" who leaked the documents was a disgruntled Carter staffer. For Reagan's team to seize such an advantage may have been unethical, but it is hardly the stuff of a cause célèbre. Indeed, the administration's willingness to release documents and cooperate with any investigation suggests that it has learned a key lesson from Watergate itself: burying a subsequent exposure of lies or an attempted cover-up, there is little chance that Debategate can graduate from being a summer rerun into a prime-time series this fall. □

THE MIDDLE EAST

Arafat wins a respite

The message that blared from loudspeakers was to dusty, battle-weary guerrillas of Yasser Arafat's divided Fatah movement came as a welcome respite after a series of bitter clashes. For days, rebels opposed Arafat's leadership, operating under the protection of Syrian Army guns, had relentlessly pushed Arafat loyalists out of their strategic outposts in the north of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. By midweek, however, when high an rebel aide seemed poised to oversee the lay-off of last positions and take control of the key town of Baalbek. Then, as the fighting threatened the safety of 9,000 Palestinians in the Wawil refugee camp on the outskirts of Baalbek, the two sides agreed to a truce. Said one pro-Arafat guerrilla: "We said them we did not want to fight against our brothers. They replied that the other side does not want any fighting either."

The ceasefire came as leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization's eight factions met in Tunis to yet another attempt to end the eight-week searing with Fatah, which has come close to cutting short Arafat's 14-year reign as PLO chairman. After eight hours of talks the PLO leaders agreed to dispatch a special mission to Damascus to try to end the feud within Fatah and heal the rift between Arafat and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. Last month Assad expelled the PLO leader and his military deputy, Abu Jihad, from Syria. And, in a parallel move, a joint Saudi-Arabian-Syrian delegation arrived in Damascus to attempt a reconciliation.

The outcome of these last-ditch moves to avert an all-out war within the PLO was still in doubt at week's end. The rival guerrilla units in the Bekaa were manning their positions and the fight between Fatah's rebel leaders and Assad, growing intent on breaking Arafat's influence as any peace deal with Israel, were likely to break. Said an editorial in al-Bustan, organ of Assad's Baath Arab Socialist party: "Syria expects the logic of the independence of the Palestinian decision when this decision concerns the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Arafat's position seemed hopeless as the Fatah rebel officers rebelled over the loyalists' postures earlier last week. Hours after the fighting began, rebel spokesman Abu Salah described Arafat and Abu Jihad as "traitors" and called



the PLO was still in doubt at week's end. The rival guerrilla units in the Bekaa were manning their positions and the fight between Fatah's rebel leaders and Assad, growing intent on breaking Arafat's influence as any peace deal with Israel, were likely to break. Said an editorial in al-Bustan, organ of Assad's Baath Arab Socialist party: "Syria expects the logic of the independence of the Palestinian decision when this decision concerns the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Arafat's position seemed hopeless as the Fatah rebel officers rebelled over the loyalists' postures earlier last week. Hours after the fighting began, rebel spokesman Abu Salah described Arafat and Abu Jihad as "traitors" and called



Abu Jihad surrounded by loyalist guerrillas; Arafat (top) says the ceasefire may be a lie

for a "fight without mercy." Salah's demonstration was accompanied by the thunder of artillery, rockets and tanks as the rebels in the Bekaa's quickly raised key positions and personnel, including Col. Nasser Youssef, commander of the Yarmouk Brigade, the largest unit still supporting Arafat. "They have closed all the doors," lamented Abu Jihad on hearing the news. Arafat himself, however, remained calm. He was away in Tunis, seemed on the verge of becoming a general without any troops, with his last two strongholds endangered. As rebels massed near Baalbek, Western intelligence sources reported that Syria's Hama airport took and artillery reinforcements to the north of Tripoli, where Arafat set up new operational headquarters last month.

Not only that, but the rebellion had spread from Fatah to endanger Arafat's position in the PLO as a whole, with leaders of the seven other factions accusing each other of being pro- or anti-Arafat. The reorganizations began when the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command claimed that "the present leadership of the PLO, as represented by the leadership of the seven other factions, is no longer capable of exercising the leadership role for the Palestinian revolution." Soon, charges and counter-charges were being hurled on all sides, underlining the fractious nature of the organization.

Ironically, the only source of solid support for Arafat appeared to be among Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A poll conducted for an Arab weekly newspaper in East Jerusalem said that 90 per cent of Palestinian residents there stood by him. And the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Saadeddin al-Alami, issued a religious ruling calling for the assassination of Syria's Assad.

That pro-Arafat backlash and the hard reversion of the Fatah units in the Bekaa's indicated that the rebels and their allies might have gone too far. And a massive peace demonstration by the Wawil camp refugees seemed to bear this out. But the ceasefire terms were controversial enough to spark a quick breakdown. They included the return of all prisoners, removal of military bases and roadblocks, and a democratic dialogue to end the meeting. The ceasefire committee hoped that it would have long enough for the negotiation of a political truce between Arafat and Assad, thus opening the way for a reconstruction within Fatah. But the probability was that the truce was only a lull, since the rebel and Syrian forces had reconquered almost to Arafat's capital and a total change in the PLO's structure and policies.

JOHN WILSON in Beirut



Goukouni's guns: as many as 12 armies have reduced the capital to a shell

CHAD

The rhythm of a desert war

It was the latest ominous episode in a 19-year struggle for control of the African nation of Chad. On June 30, Libyan-backed rebel troops committed to the overthrow of the pro-Western regime of President Hissène Habré overran the remote military outpost of Faya-Largeau in the former French colony's empty northern territory. Last week the 3,000 rebels, who are led by ousted president Goukouni Oueddei, moved southeast on the city of Abéché, near the border with Sudan. The United States, Egypt and Sudan all sent strong warnings to Libyan leader Muammar Khadafi to stop interfering in Chad's affairs by supporting Goukouni, and France flew 300 tons of equipment into the country to bolster Habré's forces. But the rebel leader, who lost power to Habré last year, has denied any Libyan involvement. Nevertheless, a Paris-based spokesman for Goukouni's faction stated that the rebels have procured enough equipment to relaunch the country from Habré. "Our forces are progressing at the expected rhythm," he said.

Power shifts in Chad do not take place with rhythmic consistency. In December, 1980, Goukouni took control of the capital, N'Djamena, from Habré with help from Khadafi's army. Egypt and Sudan, who feared Khadafi was consolidating his fundamentalist revolution, rallied with military support for the ousted Habré army. That resulted in regional raids on Sudanese border towns by Libyan forces and in the threat of regional warfare. Goukouni's forces, however, suffered a reversal in June, 1980. Habré retook N'Djamena thanks

largely to the CIA, according to a CNN News report last week. CNN claimed that the CIA had spent \$10 million arming and training Habré's forces.

Goukouni's latest resurgence and the fear of an extension of Libyan influence prompted Egypt and Sudan last week to consider sending troops to pry oil from the Habré regime. But with Chad split between rebel armies of almost equal strength and conviction, a quick solution to the present crisis seemed impossible.

Basically, Chad is of little importance beyond its strategic location. A vast, largely unsettled country of 4.5 million, its ethnically diverse inhabitants are among the poorest in the world. The people have been long-suffering victims in a civil war that originally pitted northern Muslim forces against those of southern black Christians and animists, who believe in spirits. In recent years as many as 12 separate armies have taken part in this dispute, reducing the city of N'Djamena to a bullet-pocked shell.

At war's end, Habré's forces were regrouping near Faya-Largeau. However, his previous campaigns have been conducted with considerable brutality and he is particularly detested in southern Chad. Meanwhile, ousted Chadian hero long disappointed by finding any answer to the perennial fighting. Indeed, many saw the pipe dream of averting to the golden days of French colonial rule, which ended with independence in 1960. But a more realistic solution to the endless conflict seems far away as ever.

—KATE FISCH in Cairo

THE SOVIET UNION

Romania cracks a united front

In summoning fellow Eastern European leaders to a six-day summit of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow last week, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov clearly hoped to respond to the criticism of Western leaders when they met in May in Williamsburg. Specifically, Andropov wanted the pact's seven members to endorse a stiff warning to the West that NATO's plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe this year would be matched by a new generation of Soviet weapons. But after a surprisingly brief, four-hour meeting, the Eastern Bloc leaders issued only a vague communiqué laud with well-worn clichés on the need for an accord between East and West that would prevent the production of new weapons. The statement also blandly restated Warsaw Pact calls for a nuclear weapons freeze.

Clearly, Andropov had hit a roadblock on the route to a harder response, and it was not difficult to decide who had built it. Romania's independent-minded president, Nicolae Ceausescu, had already issued a stir by publicly announcing his reluctant intention to attend the summit, which was meant to be a secret until it was too late. Not only that, but on the day of the meeting the Romanian news agency Agerpres released an interview with Ceausescu in which he indirectly criticized Soviet military policies and termed Warsaw Pact troop maneuvers against "them, during the summit itself, Ceausescu reportedly refused to back down from his previously stated opposition to any further nuclear arms buildup by either West or East.

Ceausescu's defiance is unlikely to have a long-term effect on the Kremlin's nuclear tactics. The Soviet leadership has already issued a threat to install battlefield nuclear missiles such as the so-called SS-20 in Eastern European states to counter the Holy installation of the U.S. 10.8. Andropov is expected to reiterate this warning when he meets Helmut Kohl during the West German chancellor's visit to Moscow this week. And in carrying out the threat, Moscow can rely on new allies such as Ceausescu's Rumanian East Germany, has already indicated its agreement to allow new missiles on its territory, and staunchly loyal Czechoslovakia is expected to follow suit. Despite Ceausescu's posturing, the Soviets were as firmly prepared as ever to meet what they see as the West's nuclear challenge. □

PEOPLE



On the final leg of the royal tour of the Atlantic provinces last week in Charlottetown, the 60-year-old monarch, Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales. With the advent of a campaigning politician, Charles promptly arrived an emotional response with an arched address in which he compared the province to the English county of Devon and twice referred to potatoes. Prince Edward, the most famous product, Raylike the earlier steps on the tour, it was Diana who was the star attraction for the thousands who lined the shores of the royal walkabout. The prince, of course, had his admirers. One young lady who received a rose from the cheek was asked how she rated it. "A 10," she sighed, then reconsidered. "No, 10 1/2." Even the press had lost note of the enthusiasm for the chase. At a lobster buffet supper, the host, Veterans Affairs Minister Robert Campbell, MP for Carleton Place, unintentionally blocked a photographer's view of the flower girl presenting a bouquet to the princess. "Get out of the way, you bloody idiot," screamed a British cameraman. But Campbell swayed on, unaffected. Dressed over cameras roared throughout the eastern portion of the tour a security video camera, similar to one used by bodyguards when U.S. President Ronald Reagan was shot, was focused on the crowd surrounding the royal couple. The sensitive monarch, however, was often placed so close to the prince and princess that it picked up their conversation, annoying royal aides.

In the West, the final regional stop for the royal couple, Alberta, admitted the monarch was celebrating the province's 25th birthday two days early last Wednesday. A handful of the excited thousands in downtown Edmonton broke into a spontaneous rendition of Happy Birthday. Queen Elizabeth II, 66, then, hand-delivered a birthday card from several residents of the central Alberta town. At her side to deliver the greetings were Dorothy Penabaz, 74, who has seen four generations of British royalty, and Agnes Anderson, 89, who came from Scotland 61 years ago. "It was the greatest thrill of my life,"



Charles and Diana in Alberta: royal thrill

Anderson said. The princess also thanked guests at a city-sponsored luncheon luncheon later in the day in a garden-and-drum 19th-century dress. The couple moved on to open the World University Games on Friday, where a sellout crowd of 60,000 came to sing

Barker, publisher Jack McClelland, Atwood, Cohen and Mitchell literary picnic



Happy Birthday. And, after all, as Charles said to the delight of the throng that greeted them at the Alberta legislature, "Where better to spend your birthday than in Alberta?" Perhaps, in Diana's mind, a better place was at home with her son, Prince William, who had a belated first birthday party of his own after the royal couple arrived to London the next morning.

In an attempt to swell the coffers of the fundering Writers' Development Trust, 180 patrons of the arts last week paid \$25 each to attend an elaborate picnic lunch on the grounds of the Whittier Inn, outside Toronto. Mary Kay Piley of Cbc's *The Journal* thanked guests for "bringing in the bucks" and then introduced entertainment that included readings and recitations by Margaret Atwood, Peter Binkley, M. G. Leonard and Leonard Cohen, as well as music performed by Peter C. Newman and his band. The *Sevenside* Cohen. Atwood was one of the founding members of the seven-year-old trust, a charitable organization for the development of Canadian writers, which funds programs such as creative writing classes in high schools and an annual writers' retreat. She set the mood for the event, saying, "Because it is a food occasion, I'm going to read about food." Then she chose some witty poems from her own book *Murder in the Dark*. The only fall in the generally high-spirited afternoon came when Cohen read his latest manuscript, *The Book of Pines*. While the audience showed more interest in the ribald chagrin and cold humor in their guest's lecture, Cohen apologized for adding a "heavy and poisonous note" to the proceedings. "But," he said, "it is the Sabbath." □



COVER

TWO AT THE TOP

By Hal Quinn

Forty-two years after major-league baseball first ascended beyond the borders of the United States, it was entirely reasonable for Montrealers to expect that the Expos be one of the premier teams in the game. But six years after the second team came to Canada, buying a lottery ticket seemed like a safer bet than expecting the Toronto Blue Jays to be at the top of the standings. Yet going into the final weekend before the 50th-anniversary All-Star game, the Expos and the Blue Jays were in first place. Four Expos were voted by fans to play in the game, and two Canadian-based pitching aces—Dave Stieb from the Jays and Steve Rogers of the Expos—were selected to be on the mound for the mid-season classic in Chicago.

The dramatic rise of the Blue Jays has captured the imaginations of those Canadians across the country who were not already obsessed with a summer league after with Les Expos. So far this season, 1,584,131 seats have been sold in the two parks, while millions of Cana-

dians tune in to the televised games. The fans of both teams are as different as the two cities. Explicitly over their 1983 wildfall, Jays enthusiasts have roared "We're number 1" ever since the American League team climbed into first place just 30 games into a 162-game season on May 28. They have cheered home-run hitters as lustily that only a few players don't get their caps repeatedly dented by the crowds' giant down. In the cavernous and still-unfinished Olympic Stadium in Montreal there is a knowing reserve. The patrons who have been teased so often by National League pennant premier losers have their bitterness with better memories of almost winning. The seasoned spectators interrupt their cold steams to boo an injured superstar struggling at the plate. Toronto fans share the youthful exuberance of their team. Montreal fans echo their team's seasoned cynicism.

All-Star pitchers Stieb, 35, and Rogers, 32, epitomize the contrasts. Arguably they are the two best right-handed pitchers in baseball and are certainly the main reasons for the unexpected midseason success of both Canadian teams in their respective divisions—the

Jays in the American, the Expos in the National. At week's end Stieb had a record of 10 wins and 6 losses, with an earned run average of 2.62. Rogers was 11 and 3, with an ERA of 2.77. But the journalists and those Stieb is what baseball people call "one in a million," a natural Rogers is a craftsman who, through difficult seasons, has mastered his art over 10 seasons.

While Rogers wanted to be an orthodontist and wound up being a petroleum engineer who pitches, Stieb only wanted to be an outfielder. The Blue Jays sent Bobby Mattick, their director of player development and later the manager, and scout Al LaMarche to Eastern Illinois University in May, 1978, to take a look at a center fielder. "We weren't impressed," Mattick recalls. "I didn't like Stieb's swing." They were about to write Stieb off when, in the sixth inning, the youngster was called in from the field to pitch. "He knocked our eyes back out," says Mattick. "He was absolutely overpowering. We decided to draft him." The Jays' vice-president, Pat Gillick, calls it the best move the organization has made, "and the most gratifying. When you take a gamble like

that, convert a youngster into a pitcher, then have him come right into the majors, and five years later have him become one of the best, if not the best, pitcher in baseball, you've got to be pleased with yourself." Last season

Stieb, whose desire to be traded was a daily Blue Jays topic, was 27 games. He also led the American League in shutouts with five, complete games with 19 and innings pitched with 289½. These numbers meant a \$6 million, six-year contract for the unlikely pitcher, whose disposition improved dramatically after that deal was signed last February.

Accolades for Stieb flow from magazines and revolve as readily as their early Expos President John McIlhenny has watched Stieb frequently on television, where the Jays now outdrive the Expos. "I threw him to Bob Lemon," says McIlhenny, referring to the Hall of Fame pitcher who won 267 games. "Just playing catch with Lemon was an experience—he just couldn't throw the ball straight. It always dipped, out or under. Stieb is the same. All the great ones have it. You can't teach it, it's a gift from God." Gillick

adds that he is "blessed with near-perfect mechanics." Stieb does not disagree. Having added a change up and a curve to his overpowering fastball and slider, Stieb says "Some pitchers are forever experimenting, but I've never had to. Most of the time I've been able to try something and have it feel right almost right away. I don't worry about the hitters, I just worry about what I want to do with the ball."

It is his disdain of the time-honored practice of putting over working reports on hitters that makes Stieb truly unique. "My preparation is simple. When I'm warming up I work on getting my fastball moving. In the game I visualize where the pitch is going and visualize the batter swinging and missing. Then I just throw it. It's been that way ever since I started pitching." Stieb, the natural, works very quietly and, reflecting his years in the outfield, pitchers in line drives and ground balls better than almost any other pitcher.

In contrast, Rogers works slowly, his face and body dramatically reflecting every aspect of his passion play. The son of a doctor in Jefferson City, Mo., Rogers' personality is more in his head. But the New York Yankees drafted him out of high school when he was 17. "The scholarship offers came after the draft and the best one was from Tulsa," Rogers recalled last week. "They had one of the best petroleum engineering schools in the country, so I thought I'd try it. I majored in it." He also enjoyed

music. He is called a perfectionist and he does not protest. "Sure I am. We all try to be perfect. The key is being able to cope with not pitching perfectly." Just as often, he is called a student of the game, and he laughs. "When you win 16 games and lose eight they call you a student. When you win 12 and lose 12 they say you think too much. Heck, you can't sit on the bench for 500-600 of the season for 30 years and not pick up something." But the lessons Rogers has learned that have taken him to the top of his profession have been hard ones.

Rogers points to two events that more than anything else have made him the dominant pitcher that he is today—an injury in 1978 and the baseball players' strike in 1981. Despite constant aches and pains, he has been one of the game's most durable pitchers. In his 10th season he has never required more than five days rest between starts. His only serious injury came in 1979. Following a blow surgery Rogers spent the winter rehabilitating. "If I am a student of the game, it is as a student myself," he said. "Prior to the injury I studied the batter but had no real study on my own pitching. But after that, I studied everything. That winter I was forced to, I had to analyze my delivery to know how not to put stress on the injured elbow." The self-analysis, which has cost him some Rogers' checkbooks that he has "feel" about what he's doing wrong with a pitch. "Incredibly," he said, "that injury made me a better pitcher."



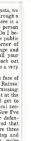
Stieb's delicious curve (above): WWT pitching—Jays and Expos in first

pitching at Tulsa, winning 38 and losing only five in four seasons. The Expos drafted Rogers as a free agent in 1971.

Long and lanky with a drooping mustache, the veteran poses at the award, shifts, shrugs, shakes his head, stares at the heavens for rubel or mag-

Bretz was the players' strike that worked in mysterious ways. New Expos fans may be frustrated by the position played out on Rogers' face as he pitches, but they are more shadows of the agonies he displayed in the early years. As McIlhenny says, "I watched him in 1970 pitch 18 of perhaps the greatest games ever pitched." His record that year was seven wins and 12 losses. The frustration from lack of support and errors by teammates was evident in Rogers' every move and expression. "Yes," he admitted, "prior to the strike the frustration weighed on me. But I was on the negotiating committee in

1981 and I learned a great deal. We negotiated for 50 days and were stale-mated for 50 days, at the time knowing there was a solution. I had never faced that level of frustration, and, being gone through that, a minimum of the frustration on the field." The student



COVER

In Rogers' opinion: "People in sport often talk of mental toughness. I really don't know what that is, but perhaps it is being able to cope with frustration and not allow it to destroy what you're to do. The strike taught me that, and I remember it to the present."

The test of time is not often kind to pitchers, whose "baseball" man like McHale refer to as "the game's cruellest mystery." So each "seasonal" stress is applied to their arms in making the ball curve and sink that the parts wear out. Rogers' relief pitcher Wade Freeman—at 46, in baseball terms he is ancient—but a permanently bent left arm after 14 years in the majors. This spring during a batting drill his arm suddenly straightened. What would have been a joyful moment for most was a disaster for Freeman. His arm was straight, but he could not throw with it. He has been gradually strengthening the new normal arm since, and the Rogers hope he will be back after the All-Star break. Equally mysteriously, pitchers suddenly "lose pitches." For a period last season Stieb suddenly could not throw a slider. This season Rogers' Scott Sanderson simply "lost" his fastball. Doctors and Sanderson could find no reason.

Rogers is the first to admit that the level of frustration in the game has decreased proportionately with the improved quality of the players behind him. The same is true for Stieb. The powerful Toronto right-hander, "a power success had come so quickly and easily, once glared at bumbling teammates, loudly chastised them and publicly demanded that management trade him. It took a dressing down by 34-year-old journeyman outfielder Buck Martinez early last year to cure his young star of his morale-sapping tantrums. The

coaching out by Martinez had no effect, but now Stieb also is surrounded by some of the best young players in the majors and is complemented by one of the best young pitching staffs in the game.

That the Blue Jays were in first place just before the All-Star break was as surprising to Vice-President Gillick as it was to their delirious fans. "I honestly didn't expect us to be where we are," he said. "We thought that by 1984 or 1985 we might be at or near the top. But our pitchers developed much faster than we thought they would." It is no mystery that the Jays are contending with such pitchers as Stieb, Jim Clancy, Lyle Laid and Jim Goss. Clancy is the older statesman at 27. After winning 16 games last year with an ERA of 3.71, he started slowly this season. But by last week his record was seven wins and five losses. Jays pitching coach Al Wideman says, with obvious pride, "Clancy has come of age this year. He's finally gotten to the point where he can change the speed on his pitches, and his slider is now outstanding. He's become a pitcher, not a thrower."

Stieb and Clancy were expected to be solid performers, but Gillick attributes the Jays' supremacy to "the emergence of Laid and Goss and our relief pitchers." The 36-year-old Laid, whose the Jays' Currieban scout signed after watching him pitch in an amateur game in Venezuela in 1978, had an 8-0 record as of last week. Wideman, among others, believes that Laid is well understood. "He can execute as well as anyone. Just ask the hitters. They will tell you that they're not happy to face him." Catcher Martinez agrees. After watching Clancy, Stieb and Goss, he says, "Laid doesn't look as if he's throwing it as hard. But he's sneaky and he gets it up there in a hurry." And

Rogers, Stieb (below): a craftsman

according to manager Bobby Cox, nobody—with the exception of New York Yankee Rich Gossage and Detroit Tiger Juan Rivera—gets the ball to the plate faster than Jim Goss.

Toronto drafted the 25-year-old Goss from the St. Louis Cardinals in 1981. Until this season the right-hander was plagued by inexperience and a blister on his throwing hand. Bob Davis has been bustled this year. "He has the best raw talent on the staff," says Cox. Last season, while losing 10 games and winning only five, Goss says he "tried to think the ball past the batter when I got into a jam." Now he has taken Wideman's advice and "uses after the batter. This year has been more fun. I feel that I belong." Goss' record stood at 5 and 2 last week, and many observers are con-



vinced that in a few years he will be one of the game's dominant pitchers.

Just as much was expected of the young arms in Montreal—Charlie Lea, Bill Guillard, Scott Sanderson and David Palmer. Though McHale points out that "Steve Rogers' consistency, or knowing he'll be out there every fifth day to do the job, has allowed the youngsters to rest properly and develop," some have really developed into stars. It has been left to 20-year-old Ray Burris, who was only four games while losing 14 last season, to come back to 3 and 3 with an available ERA of only 2.58. A heavy burden too has fallen to reliever Jeff Burdon, 25, whose fastball has slowed 12 games this year, the best in the league. Like many of his teammates, Burdon performed especially well in the two weeks prior to the All-Star break when the team finally

struck playing to its potential. That potential may be measurable for two Expos—centre fielder Andre Dawson, 28, and left fielder Tim Lincecum, 23. Generally acknowledged as the best centre fielder in baseball, the "Hawk" hit .261 last season with 25 home runs and 59 stolen bases. Although the All-Star voting by fans is more a popularity contest than a true ranking of worth, Dawson's 1,354,376 votes for this week's game was recognition of his consummate skills. For all that, Dawson's left knee has to be occasionally drained of excess fluids, a procedure that causes him to lose a step when he chooses a fly ball. And Dawson, "Sometimes when I push off on it, it just buckles." Dawson was hitting .321 with 15 homers and a league-leading 60 runs batted in three games before the midseason break.

Dawson, the quiet leader of the team, maintains that he is simply "trying to play within myself and not play over my head."

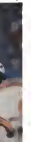
He admits, "I guess some players do look up to me," but he says he is not the leadership type. "I have gotten closer to Timmy [Burton] this season and I think I should have last year. He has come through a very difficult time but he's strong, will young and still learning." Ronen's difficult time stemmed from a dependency on coaches, as increasingly common problems in professional sports. At the end of the last season, in which he led the league with 78 stolen bases, Ronen admitted his problem. It took him most of the first half of the season to start displaying his talents again. In an 18-game stretch prior to the All-Star break, Ronen stole 13 bases to add to his league-leading total of 33. "It takes a while to come back from something like that, from a confidence like that," says McHale. "From

talking to doctors and psychologists, we knew that after something goes through a drug rehabilitation program there is a period of uncertainty when the person loses confidence and wonders 'Do I belong?'" McHale knows Ronen's public ordeal to "standing on the corner of Peel and Ste. Catherine or Yonge and River and telling the world all your sins—and then having to go back out onto that corner every day. He's a very gutsy guy."

The ankle has returned to the fore of the game they call "Rock." Says Ronen, "I know how what it was in training it was confidence. I was hesitant at the beginning of the year. I would get to first base and think, 'I can't steal second, I'm going to get caught.' Now I've got it back. I'm playing better defensively. I'm confident again." And that means that the Expos, who were three games back June 5, were on top and winning. "When Rock's going, we're hard to beat," says All-Star catcher Gary Carter, who has been struggling this season with tendinitis in his left arm, which has severely restricted his swing. "But has come through a rough time and now he's back," says a co-located Carter, who led all National League players with 1,547,043 All-Star votes. "Tim's speed puts so much pressure on the defense that it makes it easier for Andre. Al Oliver [All-Star first baseman] and myself to drive in runs."

Carter says that if he and (third baseman) Tim Lincecum start hitting, "we're going to be very tough."

In Carter, Dawson, Lincecum and Oliver, last year's batting champions, the Expos have established stars. The Blue Jays, in turn, have emerging ones. When Bobby Cox is master and maestro of what Gillick calls "a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts." Only



four of the starting right play virtually every day shortstop Alfredo Griffin, second baseman Damaso Garcia, center fielder Lloyd Moseby and first baseman Willie Upshaw. The rest swing in and out, depending on the opponent's pitchers. As a result, not a single Blue Jay was voted to the American League starting lineup, while four Expos—Dawson, Carter, Oliver and Raines—were to start for the National League.

Griffin and Garcia are established infielders and are now hitting as well as expected. Upshaw, though, may challenge Oliver for the lead in errors by a first baseman playing in Canada, but he became a free hitter, leading the team with 35 homers and 96 runs batted in. But it is the blossoming of Lloyd Moseby and the steady work of designated hitters Cliff Johnson and Jorge Orta that have helped launch the Jays from sixth place last year to the top. Moseby, 23, roves centre field with the speed and grace he has always displayed. Before the break he was hitting .295 and had already matched his home-run total of nine for last season. Left fielder Dave Collins, acquired from the Yankees for reliever Dale Murray, has been a disappointment. "That trade doesn't look too good right now," Olickoff admits, "but that could change." The hiring of young right fielder Jesse Barfield also has been disappointing. Yet there have been unexpectedities in the play of outfielder Barry Bonnell, catcher Bruce Whitte and Martinez, and Johnson.



Carter (left) and Raines "a pretty guy"

In a league where pitchers never hit, Toronto suffered last season because the designated hitters had only four home runs. In the off-season the Jays acquired "professional hitters" Johnson, 35, and Orta, 24. Now Johnson leads all designated hitters and by last week had already hit 14 homers. His bat has helped as much as his experience. Now in his 10th season, Johnson was with two World Series-winning Yankees teams. He puts the long season in his

unique perspective. "Right now we're just running time and money, like a business. I'll probably be more viable and make my presence felt later in the year. Winning a pennant is like a funeral. Everything is open at the top, then it starts snowing down." The Jays listen to the self-described "grey eminence" and evidently they understand.

Although the chemistry on the team seems to be right, and Olickoff is surprised at the quality of the play, he is not totally satisfied. "We will be in Chicago this week for the All-Star game, hoping to make a trade for a left-handed pitcher and a right-handed power hitter," he says. "There are some teams, like the Seattle Mariners and the New York Mets, who have fallen out of the pennant races. They may be willing to give up an established player for a couple of young ones. At least we hope so." The Expos, on the other hand, do not expect to make any moves at the second half of the season approach. "We have looked at the marketplace and at the players we have in our farm system and we think we have the best available now," says McFall. "We won't know for sure until the end of the season. People will say 'McFall was right' or 'McFall was wrong'."

If the Blue Jays simply manage to win half their remaining 65 games, it will be the most successful season in their history. Prior to this season the team had not won more games than it lost in over 10 years. In fact, they had lost more games in their first place later than May 6. "We started out thinking we would be happy to move up to fifth place, maybe fourth," says Olickoff. "But now, after this great first half, if we don't finish near the top it will mean that half our games. It would be a disappointing year." The Jays may be able to maintain their pace because of the youthfulness of the pitching staff and the fact that they have a number of bright prospects in the minor leagues.

But for the Expos anything short of a pennant and a shot at the World Series is unacceptable, especially to the demanding fans. Raines observed last week: "They have been spoiled by their hockey team. Those guys were always winning the Cup. Maybe the fans are still mad about how they lost last year and are taking it out on us." The Expos all feel the pressure. It hangs over Olympic Stadium, like the unfurnished concrete area that was to be a roof over the Olympic Games seven years ago. "The fans feel that we've screwed them out of three or four championships," says Rogers. "Being a bridesmaid just puts you into the party. Now they want the ring." For the Blue Jays and their fans, a party would be just fine, for now.

With Montreal's Grey in Seattle.



Vancouver's Canadians at scenic Nat Bailey Stadium, neither the youngsters nor wily veterans want to be in the minors

A place for hopes and faded dreams

Far from the television cameras, carpeted staircases and multi-million-dollar salaries, the hard-core, no-nonsense will-be and the future baseball greats toil in the minor leagues. They play out their games and dreams in quiet, little parks not only in Pawtucket, El Paso and Tidewater, but in Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The minor leagues, the crucible for the majors, play an important role both for the "big" clubs that recruit their best and the communities in which they play.

The Expos appear their roster is set in Calgary, the Blue Jays locate theirs in Medicine Hat. In Edmonton the Trappers are the Triple A farm team of the California Angels, and in Vancouver the Canadian farm talent to the American League defending champion Milwaukee Brewers. It is a symbiotic relationship, but it is not always smooth. And, whatever it is, it is not the big time. Vancouver plays its home games in Nat Bailey Stadium, a jewel of a ballpark that gives spectators a view of Vancouver while they watch the game. "Nat Bailey has the best scenery of any ballpark in any league," says Bill Carter, director of operations. Nat Bailey can seat 7,000 fans if that many ever show up.

"This is a league where no one is really satisfied," says Carter. "Players coming up are frustrated because they are so close to the majors, and a player

on the way down is disgruntled because he does not think he should be there." Edging the hours is a metaphor of life in the minors. But since the Canadians and Trappers' Pacific Coast League (PCL) opponents are located in such places as Houston, Tucson and Salt Lake City, the teams usually travel by plane—except for games in Tacoma or Portland. But there is always hope: eight ex-Canadian players were with the Brewers when they won the pennant last season, including reliever pitcher Pete Lind. Other ex-Canadians still with the pennant club include Jim Gantner and catcher Neil Yast. That history has not helped the Canadians, who are in last place this season.

But prospects with the club this year include the felicitously named Randy Reedy, 25, a third baseman playing his first year in the PCL. Another player impatient to get back to the majors is Bob Skube, a right fielder who helped the Brewers celebrate their league pennant last year. Skube was sent down primarily to give him a chance to play but he does not much care for the locals. "Nobody wants to play in Triple A when he's played in the big leagues," he says.

The Edmonton Trappers play in Brewster Park, a 60-year-old stadium located in the North Saskatchewan River Valley. The city of Edmonton invested \$100,000 to upgrade the park for the 1981 International Cup, the unofficial minor league championship of summer

baseball—and the club has clipped it with \$100,000 of its own money. The park is still woefully inadequate, barely meeting minimum Triple A standards, and its 4,000-seat capacity is the smallest in the league. The Trappers' clubhouse is cramped, and the visitors' quarters are smaller. And the dimensions of the actual playing field—a short, 350-foot power alley in left centre field contributed to a league-high 109 home runs last season—are too small. Despite the facility, the club has been a success at the box office. In 1980 the Trappers drew 182,000 fans for 70 home dates and last year attracted 232,000, fifth-best in the league.

On the field the squad has had a checkered history. In 1982 and 1983 it was affiliated with the Chicago White Sox. The partnership produced a winner, but in 1982 it did land Ken Kittle. He slugged 80 home runs, was named minor league baseball's Player of the Year and has gone on to the majors as a rookie sensation.

The likes of Kittle help keep major league clubs in the minors. Fans repeatedly come back to see "the next Kittle" or their favorite wily veterans who no longer hopes. And the youngsters get back on the bus and slip into their dreams of the big leagues. TV cameras, carpeted dorms and multi-million-dollar contracts.

—TOM BRENNAN is Edmonton's, with Malcolm Gray in Vancouver.

Upshaw sliding home safely: the Jays expected to be fourth or fifth, not first





If you drink rum
because you like
the taste,
try Appleton Gold.
Jamaica's famous
spirit.

APPLETON
GOLD
SPECIAL
LIGHT RUM



RHUM LEGER

Produced and bottled under the
control of Appleton Ltd., Jamaica.
Product of Jamaica, available in
Canada by Wm & Wm Ltd., Toronto.

RICH RUM

SPORTS

Rautins goes to the NBA

Since he was eight years old, shooting baskets at the Koolo Public School playground in Toronto, Leo Rautins dreamed of playing in the National Basketball Association. Last week the 32-year-old realized his dream. In the annual NBA draft, Rautins became the first Canadian ever selected in the first round.

"I've been waiting for this a long, long time," said Rautins. Now all he has to do is earn a spot on the Vancouver Grizzlies. "I was a guard that included the league's Most Valuable Player, Moses Malone and the irrepressible 'Dr. J,' Julius Erving. Eventually, Rautins hopes to win Erving's spot.

The 6-foot-8 and 215 lb. as a "small forward." "He'll fit in nicely with our club," said Philadelphia General Manager Pat Williams. Rautins, for his part, is optimistic. "I'm going to be playing with great players and I'll have an opportunity to learn," he said.

Rautins was touted by the Grizzlies because of his reputation as a good shooter and an exceptional passer. In his senior year at Syracuse University, Rautins led the Orangemen to a berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tournament after averaging 14 points, seven rebounds and six assists per game during the regular season. As the 17th pick in the draft, Rautins can expect a multi-year contract for \$150,000 to \$300,000 per year.

Rautins was not the only Canadian chosen in the first round of the draft. Stewart Granger, who was born in Montreal and played with Rautins on the Canadian national team under coach Jack Donohue, was the 28th and last pick in the opening round. He went to the hapless Cleveland Cavaliers after a brilliant career at Villanova University in Pennsylvania. Granger, however, has not lived in Canada since his family moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., when he was seven years old.

Donohue was very proud. "Today's a great day for me," he said from Alberta, where the witness team was taping up for the World Championship Games in Edmonton. "Something like this has to boost basketball in Canada. The only thing that could be better would be an NBA franchise in Canada."

—KEN BUCKNER
in Toronto



Mackin and Taylor (right) two sides vying in a bid to claim their long-established financial territory

BUSINESS

The bankers challenge the brokers

By James Fleming

Austin Taylor, the imposing chairman of McLeod Young Weir Ltd. and a core of investment dealers, ponders a securities issue facing the industry: a controversial proposal by the Toronto Dominion Bank to introduce a new investor service in which the bank would funnel investment orders from customers to discount brokerage houses. If approved as the plan seems, Taylor and his industry believe it could seriously threaten the survival of the middleboring business. Said Taylor: "Our community believes that the TD Bank's proposal would result in a serious erosion of one of the finest capital markets in the world and lead to a further concentration of power in the chartered banks." The banks disagree and have squared off with the brokers in a bitter confrontation.

Taylor's views typify his industry's opposition to the plan, called the Green Line Investor Service (GLIS). After completing a special public meeting on the scheme, the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) will begin a formal hearing on GLIS. The battle pits Canada's major chartered banks, formidable adversaries commanding \$325 billion in assets in 1982, against the much smaller investment community, with \$8.5 billion in assets. The bankers contend that GLIS is simply an extension of the bank's traditional power under the

Bank Act to pass orders, without advice, from customers to stockbrokers. In contrast, investment dealers fear that GLIS is the "thin edge of a wedge" that will lead to further encroachments by the banks into the investment business.

The man responsible for defending GLIS before the OSC commission is Alan Harkin, the 46-year-old executive vice-president of Investmeta for the Toronto Dominion Bank. Harkin argued that GLIS is designed to allow customers to take advantage of the low commission rates offered by discount brokers who were permitted to set up business in Ontario on April 1. Traditionally, said Harkin, banks have taken orders through their branches and passed them on to brokerage houses. But under GLIS, investors could place a toll-free number in Toronto from anywhere in the country and direct their order to a discount broker. This would mean that a 2,000-share transaction worth \$30,000 would cost an investor \$225 instead of \$618 in commission. The anonymity of the securities dealers to the plan, added Harkin, "has been arguable."

Such arguments evoke derisive comments from Harkin's adversaries. Said Taylor: "Heretofore, the banks' role in the securities industry has been very passive, but overnight they are becoming a very active participant in the system." John Peters Bunting, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, said the claim that the bank is not getting into

the brokerage business is ludicrous. "Industry spokesmen fear that the TD Bank will further expand into their business. They predict that other banks would match the TD Bank's service, eventually corner a larger share of the business, and then apply for the legal right to offer investment advice and underwrite the corporate equity issues. Harkin rejects that forecast. "The banks' share of the discount brokerage trade will be a very small one," he said.

Still, the small discount community is not entirely comforted with the TD's plan. Lawrence Bloomberg, president of First Manhattan Securities Ltd., whose discount affiliate, Marathon Brown, offers investors 80-per-cent savings on commission rates, adamantly opposes GLIS. Warns Bloomberg: "It will be almost impossible for independent discount brokers to compete with the banks, given their branch networks and resources for advertising." However the dispute is settled, it will have major ramifications for Canada's financial system. Unlike the United States, where the roles of banks and other institutions have become increasingly intermingled, there has traditionally been clear lines among the Canadian banking, life insurance, trust and investment industries. Now, those lines are blurring as each meter pushes for widening financial territory. And, as the battle over GLIS intensifies, the sparks are beginning to fly. ☐

A tax on foreign profits?

Others were concerned, the corporate world was aghast, but the U.S. National Governors' Association was delighted. The case of these two revenue-hungry last week was a U.S. Supreme Court decision that states have the right to tax the worldwide revenues of U.S.-based multinationals. In a 5-4 decision, the court held that states were entitled to treat foreign subsidiaries as if they were integral parts of the parent company and, as a result, to tax the subsidiaries' income. The states could impose total tax. The share would be based on the corporation's sales, payroll and property in the state where it pays taxes. Kieves U.S. states already tax corporations according to the formula, and the court's verdict is likely to win new adherents.

But the issue is contentious. U.S. multinationals claim that their foreign operations are arm's-length subsidiaries, currently taxed in the host country. State seizure of global profits—which may be far greater than profits from domestic sales—raises the question of double taxation, a system shunned by most developed countries and one which could be used against the Americans. The prospect of higher taxes, moreover, might discourage investment abroad and harm U.S. competitiveness.

Canada, among other countries, has officially protested several times, and the secretary of state has written to the court. But most foreign governments are more troubled by a question last week's decision explicitly deferred: whether states can claim taxes from overseas head office operations with subsidiaries in the United States. A case on this issue is not expected to reach the Supreme Court for years, but it would have a huge impact on foreign investment in the United States.

Hawaii's hope now is that the court's decision will push the House administration to support for congressional efforts to legislate against the unitary tax system. Until now, the U.S. Treasury department has opposed state taxing of global profits but has taken no formal position on various pending bills to deny states authority to tax the worldwide profits of the issue," said George Carls, Treasury's deputy director for international taxation. "We understand why states feel it is reasonable and why others have problems with it." Ironically, the administration failed to make the case for the president in the court case, believing that a submission on an

matter and similar case, in which it said such a ruling might prompt retaliation by other countries, would suffice.

According to Carlson, the court's decision is not likely to be "characterized as a revocation of the issue." Indeed, in the Senate a bill sponsored by Republican Charles Mathias would directly prohibit states from adopting the unitary tax system. In the House of Representatives a bill promoted by Minnesota's Bill Frenzel would deny states the right to issue tax-exempt bonds if they taxed worldwide corporate profits. Currently, the Frenzel bill is logged down in the Ways and Means Committee, although a Frenzel staffer last week predicted a

Associate Justice William Brennan noted that U.S. tax conventions with other countries do not apply to state taxes and suggested that U.S. foreign policy would not be seriously threatened by the decision. Some \$600 million in annual taxes are at issue in the unitary tax dispute. But that figure could rise dramatically if other states now adopt the system. In addition, some observers fear that less developed nations might see the court's decision as a pre-text to tangle the tables on the United States—taxing subsidiaries in Jakarta, for example, on the basis of a U.S. parent's worldwide earnings. It is this "eventual risk," as one Canadian diplomat put it last week, that America's major trading partners fear most. Brennan conceded that the state tax



Mathias: a contentious court decision to tax the global profits of U.S. corporations

vate on the issue this fall. The congressman's goal is to win House approval before state legislatures are responding to the court's ruling—have a chance to put the unitary tax into their state books.

It is not clear, however, how many states will be tempted by the opportunity. The northeast and midwestern states, hard-hit by the recession, are already facing an exodus of business because of high fuel and labor costs. A new system of taxation that penalized corporations for overseas profits might lead to more defections—and fiscal disaster for the states. On the other hand, many state treasurers are so cash-poor that a chance to boost tax revenues may prove too enticing to ignore.

Writing the court's majority opinion,

might attract Washington's foreign trading partners and even invite retaliation. But this court," he wrote, "has little compulsion in determining precisely where foreign nations will be affected by particular acts."

The case at hand, involving the Container Corp. of America, a subsidiary of Mobil Oil Corp., did not involve vast sums of money. But in siding with the states, the National Governors' Association and the 41-member Multinational Tax Commission, the Supreme Court has given the states wide authority to decide whether overseas operations are truly independent or functionally linked to the parent. The states have thus clearly won an important victory. But equally clearly, the war is not yet over.

—MICHAEL POMER in Washington

The end of the Fidelity ordeal

The Barren and Bailey track that was once Peter Fockington's trademark appears to have evaporated. When the unsuccessful Tory leadership candidate purchased the then Winnipeg-based Fidelity Trust Co. in 1979, he took to the television airwaves between periods of an Edmonton Oilers and Toronto Maple Leaf game to announce the acquisition. But when the troubled company was absorbed into the Nelson family's First City Trust Co. last week, failure—and Fockington—were both absent.

The deal, in which Vancouver-based First City will manage and eventually acquire Fidelity's assets, marks the end of three months of uncertainty for Fockington's former holding. Over the last five years First City will wind down the operations of the one-time and erstwhile financial entrepreneur.

Trust companies, Fockington conceded in 1979, were struggling, "but that's the best time to buy something." He originally paid \$45 million for Fidelity. In time Fidelity bought out Patrician Land Corp., Fockington's real estate arm, creating a \$1.2-billion giant which was the largest trust company in Western Canada and one of the top 10 in the country. Although the company reported a profit of \$11.4 million in 1981 after a 1980 loss, the good performance was deceptive. The trust risk of the marriage actually led to an operating loss of \$1.7 million. The profit was largely due to a \$30.6-million gain on the sale of real estate by Patrician. But when Alberta's real estate boom ended abruptly last year, Patrician's assets became liabilities.

Speculation that could not be sold once Fockington got out of the trust company borrowing base, leaving Fidelity's debt well above its federally authorized limit of 30 times its \$1-billion capital base. Occurs stepped in, and Fidelity was granted only monthly operating allowances. At the end of March federal authorities set Fidelity back to a series of one- and two-week loans and told Fockington either to let or accept \$30 million in new capital. In the meantime, the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corp. provided financing for the first, which CIBC officials say is less than \$50 million.

Under the agreement struck last week, First City acquired Fidelity's Toronto executive office and its 12 branch locations, and eventually the 75-year-old trust company will transfer to an associate First City will manage the mortgage portfolio and investments, oversee



Sam Polaburg: a merger is under way

payments of Fidelity's deposit liabilities so they come due and remove remaining mortgages and deposits.

In the end, Patrician, in effect, was not left to search for a manager to straighten out its own assets and liabilities. Brendan Colder, president of Fidelity, anticipates that many of his 500 staffers will be retained, although he expects to stay or for only three months to complete the merger. The windup party, Colder says, was more a confirmation than a wake. As Colder puts it, being swallowed alive "is better than being swallowed dead."

First City's digestion of Fidelity is the third recent move to the dismantling of the Fockington empire. His Capri Drilling (Canada) Ltd. and Elgin Ford Sales Ltd. went into receivership while Fockington was making his bid for the Conservative leadership. Fockington, whose personal worth has been estimated at \$50 million to \$100 million, said in the wake of his failed leadership attempt that it would take him months to untangle his financial affairs. Those are not the kinds of moves to associate between periods of a hockey game.

—STANISLAW SPARK in Calgary

The steep cost of cheap gems

For Simpson-Sears Ltd. it was a sour end to a highly successful, misleadingly advertising campaign. A lengthy probe by federal investigators into a diamond ring promotion by the retail giant during the mid-1970s culminated last week when a Toronto judge leveled a record \$8-million fine against the firm for false advertising. County Court Judge George Ferguson's decision in favor of the masses less—the previous record was \$85,000—brought an end to the longest prosecution for false advertising that the federal justice department has ever undertaken. Indeed, Ferguson agreed with Crown counsel Rod Pharyn's claim that Sears' conduct in the affair was "repugnant" and the judge added: "There are no mitigating circumstances of any kind."

The conviction and fine stem from a scheme whereby some \$1 million worth of diamond rings were improperly appraised by H. Firth and Co. Ltd.—which was also convicted and fined \$22,000—with Sears' knowledge. An ad campaign affected the tens of thousands of rings at price rates of 33 to 66 per cent off their "appraised value." As part of the deal, each of the buyers of the apparently \$35,000 rings was provided, free of charge, with an H. Firth appraisal certificate purporting to show the ring's carat weight, color and retail value.

But the certificates proved to be the exception's downfall. Judge Ferguson ruled "I find that it was a physical impossibility for each ring to have been examined by Firth in a manner necessary for a true and valid appraisal certificate to be issued." Rather than examine each ring, Simpson-Sears and H. Firth sent a small number of rings and their prepared certificates of certificates.

The scheme eventually foundered. One ring, described as sporting two diamonds surrounding an emerald, in fact consisted of two diamonds with a piece of synthetic stone in between. The rings were sold across Canada, launched the ring sale despite eight previous false advertising convictions. Indeed, the "sale" did not come to an end until the companies were sent to trial. In the wake of the heavy penalty last week, a company official refused comment. Said Crown counsel Pharyn: "This company has one of the worst records in Canada. It reveals a pattern of conduct—encouraged by relatively modest fines—for contempt for the law and a willingness to test fines as the cost of business. In the wake of rings, it was the highest cost to date."

—IAN AUSTIN in Toronto

Japan in the 21st century

By Peter G. Norman

Despite its wanted reputation abroad, Japanese business is not all a bowl of cherry blossoms.

Nearly 1,500 companies went bankrupt this April, for example, leaving a trail of unpaid debts. During 1989, 17,000 firms left the debt, including 43 hospitals. Even such well-known electronics brand names as Casio and Pioneer are operating deep in the red, despite its sophisticated bullet train, the debt-ridden Japanese National Railway, by the end of 1989, will have assumed debts of more than \$85 billion. Toyota's production in April was down 9.8 per cent from the year before, and, most surprising of all, the innovative Sony Corp.'s first-quarter earnings dropped 11 per cent on flat sales of \$1.6 billion.

What will allow the Japanese experiment to flourish in the long term, however, is mutual recognition by the public and private sectors that the state has an explicit function in implementing the structural changes necessary to create business a competitive edge. It's not so much that government in Japan is omnipotent or omnipresent but that by changing a coherent industrial policy, it fosters a climate conducive to the profitable workings of a free market economy. (Except for a brief coalition with the socialists between June, 1947, and October, 1948, Japan has been ruled by one or another conservative party.)

There is nothing mysterious about the process of government "intrusions." Japan's industrial ministries in public, and a copy can be purchased at any newsstand. "We've always been told that Japan must rid itself of the image and reality of government and business acting together," says Masaya Muroki, managing director of Keidanren, the Federation of Economic Organizations, which speaks for big business. "Underlying this criticism is a combination of apprehension and admiration—apprehension of a game being played by Japan according to different rules and admiration of its success. The real cause part of all is the belief that the Japanese economy is not based on free enterprise. These critics misunderstand the fundamental functions of capitalism in Japan. It's one of the most capitalistic countries in the world."

True enough, but what Japanese capitalists is best at is being a cogset. First, if any, of the economy's advances have

evolved from indigenous research. The highly profitable robot industry is based largely on U.S. patents and was first introduced on General Motors production lines. The transistor radio was a U.S. invention (the rights were purchased by Sony for \$25,000 from Western Electric in 1955), as were laser-rated credits, videocassette recorders, fibre-optic cables, gene splicing and most of today's computer technology. The Japanese have stolen none of these



Bullet train passes countryside easily

secrets. During the past three decades they have signed 80,000 licensing agreements which have transferred most of the world's "state of the art" technology to their shores—at a fraction of their real cost.

What the Japanese have added to the mix is the ability to mass produce a large number of industrial goods with as low a quality. Their minor status as man-

ufacturers is reflected in a roster of postwar Nobel science prizes the Americans have won 124, the Japanese only four.

Japanese companies enjoy a distinctive advantage over Western competitors because most of their financing flows from long-term bank loans instead of dividend-happy shareholders. Flexibility is much more important than quick profit, which is why long-term planning is such an obsession. Shipbuilding, for instance, was one of postwar Japan's most successful industrial sectors, but during the 1982 economic slump orders for new tonnage decreased by 48 per cent. Because its labor costs are one-third less, South Korea has been able to undercut Japanese yards by 30 per cent. Shipbuilding is still an important activity but has been quietly dropped from Japan's long-term economic plan.

In fact, the Japanese economy is beginning to move impressively into a postindustrial stage. Its tertiary (service) sector is growing so fast that it now accounts for something close to 60 per cent of total employment. The country's biggest service industry—tourism—recorded a 1982 turnover of more than \$16 billion. The most telling statistic of all is that revenues from restaurants have overtaken total sales of the automobile industry, including exports. Even with 363 McDonald's and 400 Kentucky Fried Chicken stands, the curry houses and snooty French restaurants flourishing among the sushi bars and tempura parlors, Japanese eating habits have become only diversified, not Westernized.

What's really significant about the Japanese economic miracle is not merely that it has modernized an ancient culture. The dimensions of its achievements are stunning: three per cent of the globe's population in a land smaller than the province of Newfoundland is turning out a tenth of the world's gross national product. Inflation has stayed under five per cent; unemployment reached crisis proportions a year ago when the number of jobless jumped to an unprecedented 2.5 per cent of the labor force.

Above among the world's economic superpowers, Japan has discovered how a complex, pluralistic society of large organizations should behave in a world of continual change. Nothing less than the model for a global economic culture is evolving on these fascinating islands. To cite a phrase, the 21st century belongs to Japan.



Subscribe to **Maclean's** at Half-Price...get this

FREE CARRY-ALL

-AND GET A BETTER GRIP ON THE NEWS!

It's our most exciting gift yet...a spacious, top-quality, all-weather Carry-all FREE! Attractive and compact, it's a smart carry-on bag for your business trips, yet it's roomy and rugged enough for speedworking or the gym. Features include a detachable, adjustable shoulder strap, double handles, 100% "rip-stop" nylon construction, and two handy pockets. It even folds into its own pouch—ideal for pocket or purse. You can use it anywhere, to carry anything, for years and years to come!

And, you'll get a better grip on the news with Maclean's, Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine. Week after week, you'll enjoy in-depth news coverage from Canada and around the world. Subscribe today at Half-Price* and get your versatile Carry-all FREE!

*Our low basic rate of 50¢ per issue (plus your 50¢ off the \$1.25 circulation price)

Maclean's Box 600 Station A
Windsor, ON N9B 1A7

Free Carry-all and Savings Coupon

- ☐ 40 issues only \$25. Bill me & send Carry-all when I pay.
☐ SEND CARRY-ALL NOW!
☐ I enclose \$25. Send my Carry-all NOW!

Mr. _____
 Mrs. _____
 For home _____
 Last name _____

Address _____
 City _____
 Prov. _____
 Zip _____

LONGER TERM SAVINGS!
☐ 52 issues only \$42.50. Bill me & send Carry-all when I pay.
☐ SEND CARRY-ALL NOW!
☐ I enclose \$42.50. Send my Carry-all NOW!

The growing Canadian AIDS alarm



AIDS demonstration in San Francisco. Read (below): misinformation and panic still spreading

By Sheria McKay

Doctors at Montreal's Ste. Justine Hospital were mystified last year when a seven-month-old infant, her body wracked by diseases against which she had no defence, died in their care. Her husband's mother had died shortly after giving birth, the mother of tuberculosis and a rare form of cancer that spread with casual speed. At the time, doctors considered the baby's death to be a case of unexplained immunologic breakdown, a syndrome typically seen once or twice a year in the 640-bed children's hospital. However, within a few months three other infants exhibiting the same symptoms—failure to thrive, severe pneumonia and central nervous system diseases—lay dying at Ste. Justine. As the babies' diseases progressed, the hospital's medical staff realized that they faced a new phenomenon. Last week, in a paper presented in Quebec City to the annual meeting of the Canadian Pediatric Society, Montreal immunologist Normand Laporte officially confirmed that the four infants had died as the result of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

"To my 37 years as an immunologist," said Laporte, "I have never before encountered a syndrome that affected so many patients so quickly. AIDS has a

100-per-cent mortality rate in children. It is a mysterious disease's status as the most underused fear in Canada that the horrifying disease, which has produced a form of hysteria in communities in the United States where it has been spreading rapidly, is poised to reach epidemic proportions in this country.

Doctors first identified AIDS just over two years ago among homosexual males in New York City, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Since then, the spread and its toll have been devastating. To date, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta has recorded 1,641 cases, 644 of them fatal. More deaths apparently are inevitable. Although the hospital's medical staff showed that the incidence of the disease may be swelling off in New York, where half of all AIDS deaths have occurred, there are strong signs that the deadly affliction is still spreading in Canada. Apart from the four children in Montreal, the federal health department announced

last week that at least 17 people have died from AIDS across Canada, since February, 1982. Currently, 20 Canadians are known to have been stricken by the disease, but the real figure could be higher, except in British Columbia, doctors are not obliged to report cases of AIDS to health authorities. "There is a growing concern within the medical community about the nature of AIDS," says Dr. Stanley Read, a University of Toronto specialist in infectious diseases who is currently involved in the treatment of five AIDS patients at Toronto General Hospital.

The cause and even the nature of AIDS remain a mystery. In effect, the disease breaks

down the natural system of resistance, leaving the body vulnerable to a Pandora's box of diseases. Early symptoms include swollen lymph glands, fatigue, night sweats, diarrhea and persistent cough or flu. In late stages AIDS victims often encounter parasites, fungi, a deadly type of pneumonia called Pneumocystis carinii and Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare form of cancer. So far, 30 per cent of the victims have died within two years. The vast majority of sufferers—70 per cent—are homosexual males, many of these highly promiscuous, some with sexual histories involving many hundreds, and even thousands, of partners. Another 30 per cent of U.S. victims have been identified as hard-drug users, who were possibly infected by hypodermic needles. A few are hemophiliacs who likely caught the disease from donating agents derived from infected blood. Less explainable is the five-per-cent incidence of AIDS among Haitians immigrants. Recent instances of AIDS ap-

pearing in heterosexuals and children at first caused alarm that the disease was spreading to the general public. However, researchers believe that the affliction can usually be traced to a sexual partner or a parent who has the disease, or to a blood transfusion.

Some researchers believe that AIDS attacks a body when defenses have already been worn down by repeated and prolonged infections. However, there is mounting evidence that the disease is caused by an unidentified virus. "What the cure will be and where it will come from, no one knows," says the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Dr. David Ho. "The U.S. has classified AIDS as the number 1 health priority," and the Reagan administration allocated \$24 million for research into the disease this year. In Canada, doctors investigating the phenomenon in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal are studying both federal and provincial governments for funding.

In many urban centres across the country homosexual communities are calling meetings, distributing literature and setting up AIDS hotlines. Plans are under way for relay runs in several Canadian centres. In Vancouver, in Montreal, on Oct. 1 in hopes of raising \$1.5 million to fight the disease.

But misinformation and panic continue to spread. Across the United States there are constant reports of frightened landlords evicting AIDS victims and their families. Some business owners have resigned rather than rent AIDS patients, and embalmers have refused to handle their corpses. In San Francisco some dentists, grocers and policemen are wearing gloves and masks when dealing with suspects or suspected homosexuals. The anxiety has spread to Canada, where a Toronto ethnic-minority organization, Positive Parents, has distributed thousands of leaflets across the country warning about AIDS. One calls for the closing of all bathhouses where homosexuals congregate. "We need to weed out and segregate these groups," says the group's president, jeweller Stewart Newton. "This thing is a time bomb."

Such responses have convinced homosexuals across North America that they are fighting on two fronts—against the disease and against public outrage. The air of solemnity that characterized the usually ebullient annual Gay Pride parade in San Francisco last week was one obvious sign of a troubled community. "Historically, we have always been treated as outlaws," says a Toronto-based AIDS-committee spokesman, Robert Wallace. "We are being looked at not as the victims of this dreadful disease but as the cause of it. We are the lepers."

First Anne Berens in Montreal and Marlene Gray in Vancouver

LAW

Legal heroin in Holland?

The local politicians admitted that there is a rocky solution standing only a slim chance of success. Nevertheless, Amsterdam city hall petitioned the Dutch government June 18 for permission to dispense free heroin to addicts in order to combat the ever-rising tide of drug addiction in the city. Last week most of the heated opposition in the Dutch parliament, the secretary of state for health, Johannes Van Der Rooy, agreed to study the controversial scheme.

Amsterdam's politicians feel a sense of urgency. By the end of 1982, an estimated 100,000 addicts in the port-city district stand a 50-50 chance of dying from the disease that the city deal with the

hope that it will stop addicts from passing on the community.

Predictably, Amsterdam's answer to its drug dilemma ran into opposition from members of Holland's right-wing federal government, the Amsterdam police, Dutch dignitaries and many doctors who thought it could lead to abuse. "You do not stamp out a social evil by feeding it," said a prominent minister.

For their part, police fear that the program could trigger an invasion of foreign addicts eager to apply for heroin handouts. Amsterdam city hall spokesman Niels Van Gilder insists that only registered Amsterdam residents will receive the drug.

The main objection of the Amsterdam



Amsterdam police on patrol—desperate enough for the medical of remedies

estimated 8,000 hard-drug users who make their quarter the hub of the Dutch city's busy narcotics scene. Amsterdam (population 800,000) once was one of the most pleasant cities in Europe. But it has grown so agitated and unstable because of the narcotics subculture that many tourists are giving it a wide berth. Since the mid-1970s an average of 40 deaths have occurred each year as a direct result of overdoses and drug-related illness, accidents and violence associated with hard-ride races.

"The city's plight is desperate enough to call for the medical of remedies," said alderman Theodor Van Den Klinkenberg, a prime member of the pilot scheme that aims to supply about 200 Amsterdam addicts with heroin under strict medical control. "We want urgently to fight the growing use of this drug by how users obtain their heroin—in the

dark police's narcotic squad is that addicts enrolled in the heroin program could—so when Britain introduced a similar scheme in 1968—quickly find a way to adapt their daily routine in order to sell a portion on the street. Indeed, narcotics experts give the pilot little chance of working. Said Amsterdam police chief Theo Barry de Koster: "Once the regulars in the drifting hard-drug scene realize that in order to qualify they will need to register as residents and submit to medical supervision, they will abort the program. Like the plague, leaving the core of the problem untouched." Enthusiastic, Amsterdam intends to submit complete details of the scheme to the federal government and hopes, according to spokesman Van Gilder, for parliamentary approval of free heroin addiction by the end of this year. —PETER LEWIS in Brussels



Dr. Stanley Read

The exquisite pain of the triathlon

It is the new sport's most graphic image: Caribbean, Calif., athlete Julie Moss, 26, was leading the women's division of Hawaii's Ironman Triathlon last year when she fell near the finish line. The tumble was not surprising. Moss had just consecutively completed a 5.6-km ocean swim, a 168-km bicycle race and a 42-km marathon. But rather than sink into comforting oblivion at the side of the road, Moss crawled the last agonizing yards of the race under the TV lights before collapsing with one arm draped over the finish line. Moss, who eventually placed second, is part of the new generation of athletes that is no longer content with the exquisite pain of the marathon and now competes in events such as 24-hour bicycle races or 160-km endurance runs. But the most popular new test for the superathlete is the triathlon.

Since the first Ironman Triathlon in 1978 with 16 competitors, including one woman, the popularity of the event has mushroomed to the point where this year an estimated 120,000 men and women will participate in more than 350 competitions throughout North America. Canada will feature an estimated 80 events this season. For the top tier of triathlon competitors, the appeal of the event lies in its exploration of the limits of stress. Says Toronto sports analyst Barry Phillips, 36: "The triathlon is the ultimate measuring stick of stress and endurance." Phillips finished 61st among 800 racers at the February, 1988, Ironman and led 37 other Canadian entrants. For him, this October's Ironman, which ranks as the



Pin, and Panama City—they deliberately crossed the finish line together to tie for first place in the women's division each time. They will run four more events in the United States in preparation for the 1989 Ironman, which Patricia describes as "one grand chase. We want to be in the top three." By-

ronne explains: "Triathlon are just a very interesting way to train. We want to be on the Canadian Olympic team and run the first-ever women's marathon in the 1994 Los Angeles Olympics."

For most other triathletes, however, winning is beside the point. Ottawa's David Dyer, 26, finished 11th hours behind Phillips in the 1982 Ironman. "I completed, I finished, I survived," he says. "That is all the reward I, and most other triathletes, want."

It can be a dangerous challenge. Dr. Wolf Selmanberger, director of sports medicine at Vancouver's St. Paul's Hospital and board member of the three-month-old B.C. Triathlon Association, is concerned that unprepared recreational runners may injure themselves. He believes that triathlon organizers should establish entrance requirements. Selmanberger says triathlon events should be fit enough to run a marathon before considering a triathlon. He suggests that athletes should add 10 to 12 hours a week to their marathon training regime for six months, increasing that to 15 hours a week, four months before the event. Says Selmanberger: "With the length of the triathlon and potential for fluid loss, you can inflict a lot of damage. I know I have picked up the limo and gotten in an ambulance after marathons."

Despite the physical toll, the triathlon boom shows no signs of slowing. John Brooks, manager of Athlete Services for the Canadian Track and Field Association, believes triathlons will enjoy strong, but cyclical, popularity. "It will be like walking," he says, "which used to be the sport of the 1960s and 1970s and all but disappeared in between." Mark Bennett of the Cleveland, Ohio-based sports management firm International Management Group is less certain. He worries that "triathletes have something of the Nihilistic syndrome about them." Nevertheless, his organization will present a major package for TV, Ontario-based triathlon in June, 1989. Phillips will be ready. He is planning to meet his Toronto girlfriend for a 9 a.m. breakfast in Niagara Falls. In order to cycle the 180 km on back roads and arrive on time, he will have to leave at 2 a.m.

—KARLIS DEGRUBE
in Toronto



Phillips (above) Pontee's twins: the ultimate test of fitness

Phillips (above) Pontee's twins: the ultimate test of fitness



Hong Kong Non-Stop And Beyond.



"To travel far in so little time tempts even the most experienced traveller." *Marcel Proust*



Cathay Pacific offers the first, the fastest, the only non-stop flights between Vancouver and Hong Kong. Our spacious 747s depart Vancouver every Thursday and Sunday at 2:15 p.m. and arrive in Hong Kong at 6:25 p.m.

the following day. You'll save over four hours travelling time roundtrip versus other airlines, which all stop at Tokyo.

Once on board you'll enjoy superb international cuisine, fine imported wines, and complimentary drinks, all provided by enchanting cabin attendants from nine Asian lands. Altogether an experience that could only have been created in Asia by Cathay Pacific.

For the fastest, most comfortable way to Hong Kong and for connections throughout Asia, Australia, to the Middle East and on to London, call your travel agent or Cathay Pacific toll free (800) 663 1762. In Vancouver call 682-9747.

THE REAL TRAVELLERS WAY

CATHAY PACIFIC
The New Legend

Inching toward job equality

By Linda Diebel

When Judy Erola, the federal minister responsible for the status of women, joined other senior cabinet ministers last week to announce "affirmative action" programs for the federal civil service, she declared that the government hoped to "lead by example." The scheme is designed to increase the hiring, training and promotion of women, natives and the handicapped. But Erola had barely stepped away from the microphones when the program met with a storm of

the Institute for Research on Public Policy, who wrote the 1989 report. "No one in the public service, told Erola's office, the new programs are not relevant because these women still face a frozen sea of men in middle management."

Natives and the handicapped were equally unhappy about the federal approach. Said Lloyd Morrison, special assistant to the national chief of the Assembly of First Nations, a 300,000-member national Indian organization: "It is a weakly study program that does not address our unique situation. It was



CH dispatcher Brenda McIntyre controls main-line train traffic from a braking barrier.

protest from the very people it professes to help.

Women's groups complained that the measures unsuccessfully keep them together with natives and the disabled. Peggy Mason, a lawyer and Conservative party spokeswoman, noted that "the problems are totally different, therefore a totally different approach is required. It is obvious." Mason argues that unlike the other groups, women are not a minority. Furthermore, although they comprise 49 per cent of the public service, their representation is concentrated among younger, lower-paid employees. Women make up 73.1 per cent of federal civil servants under age 30, compared to only 38 per cent of the 45 to 49 age group. Nicole Margat, a former consultant to

a political response to the needs of women." For his part, Jacques Pelletier, executive director of the National Institute on Mental Retardation, said that the government's decision to package three groups into one will lead to negative public feedback on all three. Opponents from all groups also argue that the proposals have no teeth. Instead of implementing a strict quota system similar to affirmative-action programs in the United States, Ottawa chose to set what it termed "managerial goals" by December, 1994.

In 1988 Ottawa's goal is to increase the number of women in government management positions. It has also set up a separate 100-million program to assist women enrolled in federal retraining programs. Simultaneously,

Ontario Provincial Court Judge Rosalie Abella will head a six-month study of hiring and promotion practices in Crown corporations. But Carole Wallace, chairwoman of the employment committee of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, complains that the government is talking about "mandatory planning programs, not mandatory action."

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy strenuously defended the decision not to impose mandatory quotas. "We are trying to avoid the U.S. experience that led to confrontation," he said. Meanwhile, the U.S. experience has not been as unsuccessful as Axworthy contends. A recent U.S. labor department study shows that from 1974 to 1988 the rate of minority employment grew 30 per cent among companies involved in affirmative action. Under U.S. federal law all companies with federal contracts worth \$10,000 or more must have women and members of minority groups in proportion to their total representation in the U.S. work force. According to the study, the number of women within affirmative-action companies employed grew by 15.2 per cent, compared to 3.2 per cent in nonaffirmative-action firms.

In contrast, the Canadian record has not been impressive. Despite several equal opportunity programs—and a federal office of equal opportunity for women established in 1971—women's presence in management jobs within the civil service has gone from 1.8 per cent to only 5.1 per cent in the past eight years. The cabinet established a native employment office in 1972. Still, natives, who represent four per cent of the population, hold less than 1.5 per cent of public service jobs. Handicapped people make up five per cent of the population but they fill less than half of one per cent of the jobs.

There are other problems. Not only does the civil service program avoid compulsory action within the public sector, it ignores the private sector completely. Axworthy is the first to admit that federal campaigns to encourage voluntary affirmative-action programs over the past few years have failed. In general, voluntary participation programs with lead offices in the United States—refused to apply voluntary job equality measures. But Axworthy maintains that the key lies down a voluntary program that will not need to be enforced. "It is a question of equity," he said. "It is a question of ensuring that we have the kind of society we want to build. If we do not, we are just hurting ourselves." It remains to be seen whether the latest federal initiatives can prevent women, natives and the disabled from being hurt the most.

By William Lowther in Washington.



Elimination Act: 1983 cars: thousands of complaints and "some real horror stories"

CONSUMERISM

The squeeze on lemons

As soon from the moment Jonathan Rivet drove his new 1983 Renault Alliance off a Montreal lot last August, he had problems. First, oil began to leak from the brakes and the universal joint. Then the electrical system and the transmission faltered. Once in a five-month period he \$2,000 car was in the dealer's garage 30 days. In April she wrote Renault threatening to sue if the company did not replace her car. The manufacturer refused to let the dealer, who, in turn, offered that her complaints were justified. Before the company would give her a new vehicle, though, she was asked to pay an additional \$300. She refused. But finally, just last month, the company offered her a demonstration with 1,100 km on the odometer and a six-month warranty, and she took it. Said Rivet, "I think that was all I could expect to get."

Compared to many of the roughly 700,000 owners of 1983 vehicles in Canada, Rivet was fortunate. Disaffected buyers who decide to sue car manufacturers can spend years in court, and even then they often end up empty-handed. But if Rivet and other disgruntled owners lived in any of 12 states across the border—from California to Maine—that have passed "lemon laws" over the past nine months, their cases could have been solved within 40 days. What is more, they would have had the

choice of receiving either a new car or the cash equivalent.

In Canada, consumers who buy faulty vehicles are not directly protected under law. There are no precise figures on the number of faulty vehicles sent into the market. But "the need for reform is growing," says Philip Edmonstone, president of the Automobile Protection Association (APA), a nonprofit consumer advocacy group based in Montreal. "We receive thousands of complaints on new cars every year, and some are real horror stories." In Quebec and Saskatchewan, dissatisfied car buyers can resort to tough consumer protection acts. But neither jurisdiction specifically spells out redress in the case of a new vehicle that does not function properly. In Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, a private member's bill modelled on the "Lemon Aid Act" in Connecticut. Although it is unlikely to be adopted, the Conservative government is "looking into the lemon laws," says a spokesman for the ministry of consumer and commercial relations. As well, the 15,000-member ARA has formed a task force to draft a comprehensive automobile protection act.

All the U.S. lemon laws passed so far, and 14 more pending in other states, are based on the Connecticut definition of a lemon. It requires that a car be replaced

or a refund granted if the vehicle cannot be fixed in three attempts, or needs 30 days on one of several repairs for a single problem in the first year. Almost all the laws also stipulate that the consumer first resort to arbitration procedures that the carmakers have drawn up in recent years to handle customer complaints. The laws also require the disgruntled manufacturer, in some cases, the Better Business Bureau is called in to arbitrate. But the arbitration is not binding, and if the consumer is not satisfied he can turn to the courts.

State representative who drafted the Connecticut law, lawyer John Woodcock, is pleased with its performance since it went into effect nine months ago. "There is far more sensitivity on the part of car dealers and manufacturers to lemon car problems," he said. As a result, 38 to 40 new cars have already been replaced.

Even Johnson, a staff attorney with the Center for Auto Safety in Washington, D.C., an advocacy group that consumer activist Ralph Nader founded in 1970, says research suggests that as many as one in every 1,000 new cars may be a lemon. With eight million new cars sold in the United States last year, that would mean that about 8,000 of them could have been lemons. Said Johnson: "We think that lemon laws will encourage better quality manufacturing and better inspection by the dealer before delivery."

Still, the major car manufacturers insist that their arbitration programs are sufficient to resolve consumer complaints. Nick Hall, manager of media relations for the Canadian Automobile Association in Ottawa, Ont., says that in the past three years 376 complaints across the country have been resolved at the dealer-level and another 83 have been settled with the help of the Better Business Bureau. While the latter number may make the program seem "pretty respectable," says Hall, they have not yet ordered that a new car be replaced. But Jeffrey Gray, legal counsel for the ARA in Toronto, dismisses the program as "a bunch of baloney." He particularly objects to the fact that a consumer who takes a manufacturer's final step of redress by the most must sign a commitment to abide by the decision.

But the mere existence of the lemon laws in the United States has already made manufacturers more cautious. For the ministry of consumer and commercial relations. As well, the 15,000-member ARA has formed a task force to draft a comprehensive automobile protection act.

All the U.S. lemon laws passed so far, and 14 more pending in other states, are based on the Connecticut definition of a lemon. It requires that a car be replaced

William Lowther in Washington.

Proposals for dealing with 'illegals'

By John Hay

It was only by chance that 22 former political prisoners from El Salvador landed in Canada just hours after Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced new plans to crack down on illegal immigrants. But the coincidental endorsement of Canada's continuing struggle to make its immigration program both humane and politically defensible. The Salvadorean claim to a Canadian sanctuary was compelling: they were admitted as immigrants because they were in danger of death squads in their own country. The issue of the estimated 50,000 "illegals," on the other hand, is less easily settled. Axworthy last week proposed some tentative steps to reassure a suspicious public that the government has that problem in hand. "I cannot and will not compromise breaking of the law," he told the Commons Immigration committee. "However, in the case of illegal immigration, the law must be enforced with sensitivity, compassion and humanity."

In general, Axworthy adopted the recommendations contained in the report of a six-month study of illegal immigration by special adviser Gerry Robinson, a Vancouver lawyer and former national director of the Liberal party. The report put the number of illegals now in Canada at a maximum of 50,000—a far cry from the 300,000 estimated by a federal advisory council last November. Axworthy ruled out a general amnesty for the illegals, nearly all of whom come as visitors and simply stay beyond the three-month legal limit. And he did not accept recommendations from some quarters that all illegals should be automatically deported. Instead, he proposed case-by-case decisions for long-term illegals who apply for landed immigrant status. Favorable factors, he said, would include family ties (including Canadian-born children), a job and "a financial establishment in the community" for at least five years. At the same time, immigration authorities are working with the RCMP on ways to find and prosecute more employers of illegal immigrants.

To staunch the flow of illegals to Canada, Axworthy said that he will urge the cabinet to impose visa requirements on visitors from "certain countries" whose citizens currently can visit Canada visa-free. But he refused to specify which countries he had in mind. Visa exceptions have been withdrawn from 12 countries since 1977, including India

in 1981, but about 80 countries are still exempt. Axworthy argued that it is cheaper and more effective to screen visitors ahead than to try to find and deport them once in Canada. His department is also planning a two-month pilot project requiring visitors to fill in yellow landing cards on incoming flights to improve the current screening system. Some incoming flights will be chosen at random for special documentation of visitors.

The minister also promised administrative changes to making the screening

job for hungry immigration lawyers. Ontario Conservative MP John McMillan wondered whether the Axworthy plan would just encourage illegals to "go underground" for a few years, then gamble on winning legal status. Replied Axworthy, "It is not a good bet."

The Robinson report concluded that illegals are drawn to Canada by the outworn pull of family ties and the prospect of work. About 90 per cent enter Canada legally—usually as visitors—and typically slip into a clandestine life sheltered by relatives or



Axworthy welcoming Salvadorans and making humane and politically defensible

friends and confined to mental labor. The report suggests that the illegals' burden on the economy might well be minimal, since they need not for society discourage claims for public welfare or even tax refunds. In fact, the report says Canada's problem with illegals "pales in comparison" to that of countries in Europe, Africa or Asia. The United States, with its porous border with Mexico, now has an illegal population estimated between 85 million and six million.

Barbara Irving Abella of Toronto's York University has harshly criticized Canada's former immigration practices, but on balance finds Axworthy's record praiseworthy. Even so, he is wary about public opinion. "Even though we have this mythology about welcoming immigrants, every opinion poll shows we do not want too many" of

them, she said. "I think the public is more concerned about the economic impact than about the humanitarian aspect." She also noted that the public is more concerned about the economic impact than about the humanitarian aspect.

John Labatt Had A Dream. And We Poured Our Heart And Soul Into It.

When the flourishing Ontario community of London was dedicated a city in 1885, a British visitor wrote: "It is as desirable an island place of residence as any in Canada."

Eight years previously the London Brewery had been purchased by John K. Labatt, an Irish immigrant who had originally settled in the district as a farmer. He had no modelling his prize-winning barley to the brewery and subsequently resolved to invest his future—and that of his family—in the brewing business.



A MAN WHO STRIVE FOR PERFECTION.

He decided that of his three Canadian beer sons John Labatt was the one best suited to take over from him. And this proved a wise choice.

Young John Labatt dreamed of producing the finest beer in the land. He succeeded so well that the reputation of his beer spread far beyond our borders. Today, more than a century later, we honour that heritage by introducing a distinctive new beer named for the man.

Known, quite simply as John Labatt Classic, it is quite simply one of the finest beers brewed in Canada. And it's made by a brewery that's proudly Canadian owned.

HOW CANADIAN BEER GAINED INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

With the advent of the CIP, John Labatt worked tirelessly to



distributed his beer to developing areas of the country. After gaining plaudits at the Canada Exposition in Ottawa in 1876, he went on to win a gold medal in Philadelphia that same year at the International Centennial Exposition. Further international honours followed in Australia, New Britain, and other major cities in the United States.

Soon the walls of John Labatt's daily-profiled office were lined with a dazzling array of medals and other awards. But this didn't stop his unending quest for perfection, because, as every way, John Labatt was a man without compromise.

THE FIRST INGREDIENTS SELECTED FOR SMALL BATCHES

That same quest for perfection continues today. We at Canada owned still following the principles laid down by John Labatt, and still filling his dream. And today's John Labatt Classic is a beer of damn good character. John Labatt knew that to have a beer with maximum fullness, he had to use only pure barley malt, made from 100 percent

whole grain barley. That's the same kind of malt we use today in John Labatt Classic.



In John Labatt's day, beer was brewed slowly in wooden quarters, and it was ready. And that's how John Labatt Classic is made.

In Kitchens, however, it's small batches. This second fermentation adds a note of sweetness, gives it better balance. You can tell the difference with your first sip of John Labatt Classic. And once you taste it, you'll realize why this superb beer costs a little more. Because it's made the way John Labatt himself would have made it. Without compromise.

IT RIDES IN AN OPEN CARRIAGE

John Labatt Classic is displayed in pride of use in an open carrying case. Cases of 12 and 24 are also available, and you'll find this beer at Bowmen, Royal Stores, selected liquor stores, and on the tables of some of the finest licensed establishments.

Look for the distinctive green bottle with the gold label bearing the name of John Labatt, brewed. A man of his time, a man without compromise. A man whose dream has been fulfilled. And if you think you can detect a gleam of pride in his eye, then you are, you're right.



Brewed Without Compromise.

The irreverent islanders

When the Wonderful Grand Band begins its new CBC television series on July 8, it will contain none of the traditional wholesome elements of *The Tommy Hunter Show*. Although it is occupying half of Hunter's Friday evening time slot for the summer, *The Wonderful Grand Band* series is not a showcase for downbeat folkie music. Instead, the irreverent group of Newfoundland actors and musicians offers a mélange of biting satire, violent slapstick and patchy rock, in an unusually raunchy combination for prime-time TV. The cast of brash characters includes a non-played by a man—who kneads poor people in order to solicit donations from rock parishioners, a senior citizen who responds to her neighbor's order to enter a retirement home by spitting in her face, and a brazen waterbury nurse who tries to reverse a patient's labor because a birth would delay a dinner date at a fast-food restaurant.

The raw, spontaneous nature of the humor was a hallmark of Newfoundland's first comedians—such as Colton

Rising Tide and The Muscramers—that founded it in the 1970s. Although some of the groups have since folded, the wit represents the cutting edge of that movement. The group is so popular in Newfoundland that the network's series will not be broadcast in the province until the fall, when the audience will be

Newfoundland's Wonderful Grand Band offers a raunchy combination of satire, slapstick and rock

at its largest. Almost half the province's population, about 250,000 people, last year watched the wry regional series, it received the highest certified rating of any CBC TV show produced in the province. The WGB's second season, *Living in the Fog*, released last summer, has sold more than 16,000 copies in Atlantic Canada alone. And in August the

band will tour whether the television series has built up an audience outside Newfoundland when it tours Ottawa, Toronto and the Maritimes.

The nine half-hour shows, written by the actors—Greg Malone, Tommy Serling, Mary Walsh and Cathy Jones—leave little to the imagination. A skit that lampoons civil-order campaigner products is typical of the blunt humor. A farmer, Kira, buys a "Die a Star at Home" kit, complete with authentic pants, wigs and scripts of Hollywood's favorite actors. Kira's wife begs him to come to bed because he has to make the eyes in an hour, but the farmer is distracted. "Just one more coat of mascara, honey," he replies. "These cheap kits won't stay on." The camera then moves to Kira in a majestic velvet evening gown and Joan Crawford wig. As the skit ends, the farmer is outraged because his wife is using new wardrobe hangers, the kind that Crawford hated in the film *Moulin Rouge*.

Paced with such material, producer Jack Kellian's biggest problem was routing in the actors' tendency to satire beyond acceptable limits. "You want to tease but you don't want to offend," said Kellian. "Imagine a line, call it a line of perfection or whatever. The farther you stay away from that line the safer your material is and the more redneck it is. The real art is to ap-



Serling, Jones, Malone and Walsh (left to right), taking satire to its limits

proach that line as close as you can without falling over. That's what makes your material a little bit spicy." That line was transgressed at least once last year when one of the WGB's television skits portrayed a drunken priest at a wage party. Complaints lit up the switchboard at the CBC in St. John's for days.

Unlike many producers, Kellian lets the actors have a direct say in how the shows are assembled and edited. It offends some of his peers at the CBC, but Kellian insists on it. "They're the experts as comedy, not me," he defends. That expertise was gained primarily in Newfoundland. Malone, 34, and Serling, 38, his first-five partner, have been acting together for the past 11 years. Walsh, 31, and Jones, 35, played opposite each other in *Clubs*. Walsh also acted in *Up At Chern*, a CBC TV comedy about a St. John's boarding house which ran for three seasons on the network from 1979 to 1983. Last month at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa she starred in *Blomkvist*, a one-woman show based on James Joyce's *Dublin*.

The four "townies" of Irish descent from St. John's have solidified together since their teens and they draw on shared influences for most of their material—people they all know, have seen on TV or read about. Malone's "morbid fascination with the church," as he puts it, is a result of the fact that all of his teachers in school were priests, as were Serling's. "Malone's gestures as a nun are more snailie than any nuns," says Kellian. And Serling, Walsh and Jones were taught by nuns in Newfoundland's separate school system.

The WGB was formed in 1977 by gui-

tarist Sandy Morrie as a house band for a local TV show featuring Malone as a stand-up comic. By the time Serling joined a year later, the run was packing the comedy into local bars and clubs and making itself a household name in Newfoundland. The group added Walsh and Jones especially for the new television series, but both actors will also be on the August tour.

Until this year, most of the WGB's characters were of Newfoundland origin. Now the subject matter ranges from punk rock to the United Nations, and the characters are more sophisticated and universal. "The faces have changed, but the characters still get you where it hurts," and use fan during a raging session of the new series, Malone hopes the national audience will react positively. He acknowledges that the skits have some elements of black humor. But he added that viewers, especially teenagers, like to see that side of reality. Said Malone, "It's more foolishness than anything else. Everybody, regardless of how important they are, behaves like a child once in a while, and those are the moments we have tried to capture."

The series was produced as a short-string budget. The WGB received the same amount for each network show as it did for its local series, and there are two more actors due this year. During the winter taping session the actors survived on less than \$500 a week. But financial success is not the WGB's priority. Said Malone, "The real reward will be if Canadian audiences like the shows. I just hope people are adventurous enough to keep their sets on." —BOONIE WOODWORTH in St. John's

Chance for oomce, Tomato Clam Cocktail costs less than Camato.
E.D. Smith Tomato Clam Cocktail... better ingredients and substantially better than its competitors.
But a costs less. So enjoy it. Straight or on the rocks.
ED. SMITH
NORFOLK COUNTY, MASS.

MORE CLAMS FOR LESS C\$14.95

ED. SMITH
Tomato Clam
Cocktail
at all bars



REMY-PANNIER BEST CELLAR LIST

ANJOU

A delicate white wine of quality from the Loire Valley. A touch of sweetness accompanies a mature depth of flavour and fruitiness.

BLANC DE BLANCS
A refreshing dry vin de table. Its clean crisp taste makes it ideal for almost any occasion.

MUSCADET DE SÈVRE ET MAINE
A premier wine from the mouth of the Loire where the best of the Muscadet grow. Light and fresh, it is the perfect accompaniment for shellfish dishes.



Represented by
NORMAN GLOIRE WINES



8:AM



**BEAUTYREST
ADJUSTABLE BED
BY SIMMONS.**

*Trade Mark Simmons Limited

© 1983 Simmons Bed Mattress Co.

BOOKS

Marketing the big blast

THE WIZARDS OF ARMAGEDDON
By Fred Kaplan
(General Publishing, 252 pages, \$20.00)

Back when The Bomb was barely one year old, Herbert Krober, a brilliant young political scientist, apprehended what its existence meant for the future of warfare. "Thus far," he wrote in *The Absolute Weapon*, "the chief purpose of our military establishment has been to win. From now on, its chief purpose must be to avoid them." As Fred Kaplan demonstrates in his exhaustively researched study, *The Wizards of Armageddon*, much of the succeeding history of U.S. nuclear strategy has centered instead on finding ways to rationalize and domesticate nuclear weapons as a tool of U.S. military and foreign policy.

Based on extensive interviews and stacks of recently declassified documents, *Wizards* is the first true group portrait of the United States' "defense intellectuals" in the formative years of nuclear strategy. In recent times, at least, the mainstream media has had a minor lining. Under the sign of the air force-funded RAND Corp. and similar "think tanks," nearly three generations of social scientists, mathematicians, physicists and economists have enjoyed lucrative, virtually powerful jobs advising presidents on exactly what and how to push the button, or outwitting the military's own shockingly crude schemes for waging nuclear war.

Kaplan shows that, from the beginning, the basic debate has been waged between advocates of massive strikes on the Soviet population and proponents of more subtle assaults on Soviet leaders, missiles and submarines. In the long run, the bullish, cigar-chomping hard-bards lost to the tweedy pipe-smoking civilians. Indeed, one of the main virtues of *Wizards* is its demonstration that the Reagan administration's plans for protracted nuclear war, "disrupting" strikes on Soviet leaders and vastly expanded civil defense are all simply elaborations of U.S. war plans adopted as long ago as during the Kennedy administration.

Like leading professors in a provincial academy, the nuclear theorists too often seem to switch sides in strategic debates because of bitter personal rivalries. And since none theory requires them to occasionally weigh the "worst case" scenario that the Soviets might pose, the theorists repeatedly suggest threats—from the "ultimate gas" to the

new fashionable "window of vulnerability"—that later prove fictitious. The effect, pleasing to their employers, is to justify vast new weapons systems.

Worse still, the architects of nuclear strategy display an eerie optimism about the real risks of nuclear war, suggesting plans for mass murder in the neutral vocabulary of "holocaust." *Wizards* draws all this out in self-denouncing words from the strategists themselves. Physicist Herman Kahn, for one, author of *On Thermonuclear War*, a favorite of the Hagan Institute, says "Nuclear war will increase the number of children born with genetic defects, but does per cent of all children are born defective now. Thus, war is a terrible thing, but so is peace." With such language, Kaplan argues, the nuclear theorists have debated public debate in their attempt to "impose order" on an inherently chaotic weapon. Kahn's conclusion is as concerning as it is unconvincing: "For those minded to thinking about it all day, every day, in the corridors of officials, nuclear strategy had become the stuff of a living dreamworld." In the effort to avoid a nightmare world, *Wizards* suggests that nuclear strategy has become too crucial to leave to the experts.

—LARRY GUYTON

MCLAREN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Little Drummer Girl*, in *Current* (1)
- 2 *White Gold*, Whitley, *Domination* (2)
- 3 *Christine*, King (3)
- 4 *Ancestral Memories*, Mander (4)
- 5 *Flamingo*, Briggs, *Domination* (5)
- 6 *3000*, Gidney, *Two*, *Domination* (6)
- 7 *Voices of the Heart*, Bradfield (7)
- 8 *Arrested*, Thomas (8)
- 9 *Secrets*, Burt, *Domination* (9)
- 10 *The Sinner*, of *Reds*, *Domination* (10)

Nonfiction

- 1 *In Search of Excellence*, Peters and Waterman Jr. (1)
- 2 *Shakespeare*, *Domination* (2)
- 3 *The Last Lion*, *Domination* (3)
- 4 *The F.P. Club*, *Domination* (4)
- 5 *Joe Foweraker's Work*, *Domination* (5)
- 6 *The Outsider*, *Domination* (6)
- 7 *The Love You Make*, *Domination* (7)
- 8 *Beatsville*, *Domination* (8)
- 9 *Now in the Future*, *Domination* (9)
- 10 *The One Minute Manager*, *Domination* (10)

(1) Previous list week

ART

Cowboys and cattle on the art market

For 60 years the Calgary Stampede has lived up to its billing as "the greatest outdoor show on earth." Every July more than one million fans crowd into Stampede Park to watch the best Canadian beef cattle parade in the show-ring and cowboys boss broncos in the rodeo ring. This week, however, some 150,000 art collectors are expected to file past the four-legged events on their way to the History House building and what is becoming one of the most popular indoor shows in the West: the annual Stampede Art Auction. Like the rest of the crowd, their interest is in cowboys and cattle but in the more en-

ergetic tradition of Frederic Remington and Charles Russell, have watched the price of cowboy art rise as much as 30 per cent each year for the past five, and top names such as McLean are now commanding more than \$50,000 a painting. Their work has become the main staple of dozens of galleries across the West. Even the respected Glenbow Museum, which is currently exhibiting works by McLean and Richard Prentiss along with those of Remington in its Annual Western Show, has become a significant part of Canadian cowboy art. And outside the Ralph Hot, co-owner of Calgary's Glenbow

"to desire to identify with the lifestyle."

Authenticity to that lifestyle is crucial in the cowboy art world. Says Kenwood collector Allen Quigley: "A horse has to be precise, not same old same old of how to fancy up a horse." Indeed, many of the artists are former cowboys themselves. Stables like MacKenzie grow up on a ranch in Cochrane, Alta., worked as a cowboy for years and still own part of a real-estate business in the Rockies. And Kilmann, B.C., artist Harold Lyon's carefully focused concentration on a part of their profession to his apprenticeship as a painter of draft-horses. Sculptor Len Mornell, another

lifetime rancher and rider, says, "It was not my art but my experience that told me how horses move and turn."

The real heart of collectors' jungle their eyes in blue jeans pockets (the collector who stands out in the crowd is Charles (Chaz) Woodward, son of Woodward's Store and owner of the 500,000-acre Douglas Ranch near Murray, B.C.). Woodward was instrumental in launching McLean's immensely successful career, commissioning a mammoth series of cowboy paintings for his ranch in the 1950s—a time when the artist had turned to buyers from the United States to make ends meet. Still an avid collector, Woodward says "I don't like stuff that is ruled. I like to know what I am looking at."

While much of the public is sold on cowboy art, public galleries remain lukewarm. The Glenbow's involvement has not offset the general sense of discomfort by the established institutional community. At present, only the Vancouver and Victoria art galleries have been rebuffed.

For the moment the job of reaching the public is left largely in the hands of private dealers like Rudy Stannard of High River, Alta., who feels that in the West, "nothing is more disappointing than to see what you would see in New York." Indeed, the demand for Stampede images may well force the Stampede auction into larger proportions next year. And there is certainly no sign that the cowboy will become a thing of the past. "Nothing is more disappointing than to see what you would see in New York." Indeed, the demand for Stampede images may well force the Stampede auction into larger proportions next year. And there is certainly no sign that the cowboy will become a thing of the past. "Nothing is more disappointing than to see what you would see in New York." Indeed, the demand for Stampede images may well force the Stampede auction into larger proportions next year. And there is certainly no sign that the cowboy will become a thing of the past. "Nothing is more disappointing than to see what you would see in New York." —ANNE EDWARDS in Calgary



Douglas Lake Cattle Ranch by Harold Lyon, the collector identifies with the lifestyle

during forms of bronze and canvas. On July 13, more than 100 major pieces of western art go on sale, several leaders from across the country will compete for silt by Jack Lee McLean and Harold Lyon or bronze sculptures by Mac MacKenzie—artists who have made their names in the recent rage for cowboy art.

The popularity of the Stampede auction, now in its second year, is only one indicator of a massive boom that has swept across the West and into Eastern Canada during the past five years. In Alberta and British Columbia scores of Stampede artists are scrambling to keep up with the demand for images of draft cowboys riding the western range and broncos of broncos backing their riders. The artists, devoted to the

Galleries, is certain there will be no end to this trend. Says Bob "Cowboy art is here to stay because it is art for the common man."

While the Canadian explosion in cowboy art follows on the heels of an even larger one in the United States, it is an independent expression of raised western consciousness. The Canadian cowboy is a much less fashionable creature than his gun-toting American counterpart. "It is completely anti-federal," says Puschland, B.C., artist Prentiss. "Very unconvincing." With increasing self-confidence, Canadians have stopped disowning this country image and have begun to identify with the image of an independent man in wide open spaces. David Edwards, B.C. partner, says that the appeal is simply



Smith: a feeling that comes from somewhere between this bone and the marrow

FILMS

Spreading the good news

SAY AMEN, SOMEBODY
Directed by George T. Nierenberg

Say Amen, Somebody, a documentary on gospel singers, is feverishly infectious. It focuses with great humor, spirit and conviction on two of the music's oldest practitioners, Willie Mae Ford (Mother) Smith and Thomas A. Dorsey, who is generally recognized as "the father of gospel music." The genre began as a renaissance re-growth of blues and sacred music, all that rattling and shaking that is, at its outset, during the Depression, some paper for the millions of a sharek People such as Smith, Dorsey, Sister Rosetta Tharpe and, later, Mahalia Jackson could not contain the intense feeling bursting to get out. Although the form is still a minority taste and was kept out of the mainstream by the tyranny of rock radio programmers, it has grown, reflecting an artistry as far-reaching and humbling to the listener as musical theatre or opera. Contrary to popular belief, a religious sensibility is not a prerequisite for enjoyment, though a taste for playful expression and a will to agree to be celebratory are a help.

The performances in *Say Amen, Somebody* are seasonal and they never let up. In addition to Smith, the smiling Barret, Sister Ray and high-bawling pianists like heavenly whip-lashes Venners, especially those who smile with the needed fare of gospel,

might well find their way too comforting and feel the desire to move into the aisles. As Smith, a large woman with flashing gold teeth and a smile as wide as the Mississippi, explains, "Gospel is a feeling that comes from somewhere between the bone and the marrow."

It is extremely easy to forget that *Say Amen, Somebody* is a documentary. The director, George T. Nierenberg, has a self-effacing style and uses the camera more as a witness than as an intruder. He catches Dorsey and Smith in moments of reprieve, respect and sentiment, providing explanatory and often touching counterpoint to the frenzy that the music stirs up. In one of the funniest sequences, Smith and Dorsey's business manager, Salie Martin, engage in a verbal free-for-all about a 50-year-old memory of the first gospel convention. They disagree about whether the event took place in Chicago or St. Louis. For a moment it looks as though the Lord has forsaken them and left them to their own devices. The anecdote Dorsey (he is 90), caught in the cross fire, looks like a weary Solomon.

Such incidents humanize the personalities in *Say Amen, Somebody* and take them down a peg or two from piousness. The people in the movie would never be high-alien and, for that reason alone, they make the expression of their lives an even more joyful experience. *Particular* should be lucky enough to have half as much.

—LAURENCE P. FOLLOE

Pillage and parody on the high seas

YELLOWHEARD
Directed by Mel Daniels

Somebody in Hollywood must have leapt from his seat in the executive boardroom and exclaimed, "Let's do a spoof of pirate movies!" This someone else must have added "Great! We can get some of the Monty Python troupe and achieve incomes such as Peter Boyle, Madeline Kahn and Chevy Chase." If that scenario came to mind, the studio then called in the usual committee of writers to flesh out the idea with a semblance of plot and to pepper it throughout with jokes. The final result is *Yellowheard*, a pirate spoof occurring at a time when there have been no legitimate pirate movies to spoof for years. The bulk of the material in *Yellowheard* parodies films from the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s; at least the *Airplane!* takeoffs had a close point of reference for modern audiences.

Co-written by Pythons Graham Chapman, Dudley Moore's old sidekick Peter Cook and Bernard MacKenzie, the movie tells the rather tedious story of *Yellowheard* (Chapman) working as a seagull way off string, leading a pirate who breaks out of prison 30 years after burying a treasure. Naturally, his associates (James Mason, Boyle, the late Marty Feldman, Eric Idle, John Cleese) want to recover the treasure as well. *Yellowheard*'s son (Martin Hewitt), the father of a one-night stand with a witch (Kathleen), has not inherited his father's bloodthirsty nature and is more interested in gardening. But the map of the treasure's location has been tattooed on his hand. *Chapman* and *Chong* show up in Spanish villages, the grovelling El Sagrado and the laughing El Nebluna. Add Peter Bull in drag as Queen Anne and the connection attempts to be a milking paragon of the high seas in the 17th century.

True, some of the bawdiness is self-defeating. There is a lot of agreeable pop-to-the-head-but-of-the-brain behavior and some enjoyable derring-do. But under Mel Daniels' direction, this lousy spoof lurches along like a tugboat. Each of the merry-minded cast has a comic moment or two, yet all the bawdiness comes across merely as the movie's already lumpy pace. The movie-makers should have known that to show the silliness of a subject, it is not necessary to be silly themselves. Often, the true silliness emerges when the subject is played straight. *Yellowheard* turns the viewer into an audience, which warms up to a pointed idea of a pointed storybook.

—LOTT

OBITUARY

A voice of compassion

Alden Nowlan, who died at 50 last week in Fredericton of complications following a heart attack, was a poet and fiction writer whose journalistic background helped to shape his creative pursuits. For 17 years he was a newspaperman, mostly with *The Telegraph-Journal* and *The Times-Globe* in Saint John. He valued a straightforward narrative style in all his writing. Nowlan's literary career overshadowed his own mastery of technique. He used it to chronicle the ordinary residents of Atlantic Canada. An article Frank Davey once wrote, Nowlan was "the compassionate reporter of their lives."



Alden Nowlan

Nowlan was born into a straitened poverty in Windsor, N.S. He quit school in Grade 5 to help support his family. At 19 he took his way into a job at the weekly *Acadian* in Charlottetown, N.B., and later became its editor. When he left in 1962, he had already published the first of a dozen poetry collections that reveal him as a kind of secular Chaucer and a voice of compassion for the poor and persecuted about the future. He also wrote a novel, five plays (co-written with Walter Learning) and a collection of short stories. His own memories of poverty informed most of his writings and became a metaphor for the Atlantic provinces.

In the late 1960s Nowlan became more profile and better known: he received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1967 and the next year he was the Governor General's poetry award for Brock, Wain and St. He found himself at the center of a revitalized literary tradition when he joined the University of New Brunswick as writer-in-residence in 1969. That year Canada's oldest literary magazine, *The Atlantic*, devoted an entire issue to him. Nowlan was only 36 at the time and was undergoing a series of three operations for throat cancer. The treatment left him with a low guttural voice which seemed to enhance his folkiness and surreal honesty. It was a gritty voice and an independent one. It belonged to one of Atlantic Canada's most important contributors to literature.

—DOUG FENSTERMAK



Arjuna, a 10-year-old boy, is the son of a family of eight living in a small room, no windows, on a crowded floor. Most of his life is in the street.

1 child + your love = hope



Arjuna's family have no hope. But it doesn't have to be that way. There is a chance for them—and for their equally destitute neighbors. The problems they cannot solve alone can be solved together—with Foster Parents. Plan's help. When children like Arjuna and his friends are supported by Foster Parents, they get much more than support for themselves, more than compensation and a warm relationship.

Arjuna is a 10-year-old schoolboy. Like schoolchildren everywhere, he studies reading, writing, arithmetic. But there the similarity ends—for Arjuna is poverty's child. His father earns less than one dollar a day, working as a carpenter and selling milk. It takes 90¢ a day to feed his family. The person that he left most meet every other family need—clothing, medical care, shelter, schooling, emergencies. There's nothing left for savings—no money to progress. Arjuna's parents' greatest goal is for a brighter future for their children. The knowledge that it's impossible is their greatest despair.

SIGN HERE NOW... PLEASE

PLAN		FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA	
We need your help to help children like Arjuna.			
I want to be a Foster Parent of a boy <input type="checkbox"/> girl <input type="checkbox"/> age <input type="text"/>			
Country <input type="text"/> or write to the nearest greatest			
I understand my payment of \$25.00 monthly <input type="checkbox"/> \$25.00 quarterly <input type="checkbox"/>			
I will be a Foster Parent right now. However, I understand my contribution of \$1.00 per month is a contribution <input type="checkbox"/> I will be a Foster Parent <input type="checkbox"/>			
Address <input type="text"/>			
City <input type="text"/> Province <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>			
I wish communication with PLAN to be in English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/>			
I understand that PLAN is a non-profit organization and that I will be responsible for my own expenses. I understand that PLAN is a non-profit organization and that I will be responsible for my own expenses.			

The masters of bafflegab

By Allan Fotheringham

Yikes, Dr. Fotheringham, I didn't expect to run into you in the summer season. Your Prince racket broken?

Skedaddle the parameters. If not the specificity, of your pretentious pseudonym.

Well, you drone, I mean, I can't quite figure out this new love feud between Brian Mulroney and Joe Clark. What's going on?

The Jew That Walks Like a Man and The Chin That Never Was remind me of H.L. Mencken.

What's he got to do with it?

He said that when he saw two women kissing it always struck him as two boxers shaking hands.

Got around. How does this apply to the two latest leaders of the Repressive Convertible party?

Well, they're playing kinty-faces for public consumption while they try to sort out their relationship.

What, guys tell us their relationship?

Okay, if you really wish to know, They have known each other since ages of 13, when both were in Turkey. Both have ambitions deeper than Pierre Trudeau's wallet and have been aiming at the top chair since then. There ain't much further than one of them around a cabinet table.

So?

So Joe has gone off to waft strawberries and cream with Mo in England for a month or so. Deserves it. Has been told by Brian that he can have any job he wants when he comes back.

Do you believe that?

Is the Pope Fat? He can have any job he wants so long as he plays out of the way. Preferably accepting a job in the international sphere well distant from St. Saviour Drive.

Are you kidding? Where could he ever find such a job?

You checked Brian Mulroney's corporate connections lately? No sweat. Could be done, will be done, with one phone call. Calls are cheaper now, on the party credit card.

You're too much. What's going on, Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

with the present occupant of St. Saviour?

Pierre Elliott Geriatric? I thought these bags under his eyes on TV the other night were crafted by Sanyo. No photo. But what did you think of his memoirs?

How can you be polite to a guy who has been playing this childish game with a by-election date so as to allow the wimpy Mr. Mulroney, who happens to be 20 years younger, into the Commons?

But doesn't these arrangements take time?

Like the minutes it took him to an-

swer please for retirement?

Mr. Trudeau commutes only with a higher being on an elevated sphere where they don't count the votes. He doesn't tell much anymore.

Do you think the Liberals are glad the longest session in our parliamentary history is finally resumed?

Are you kidding? With Gillespie, Mackenzie, Casanovic, the Crow, these guys are leading for the Mills.

Could you give us a scenario, O'wen? Of course. The Jew will walk, unaided, through a headbasher in Central Nova, which does not contain, despite the rumor, either Antigonish or St. Francis Xavier University, and enter the Commons early in the autumn.

Won't the new list be done into mischief by the old obfuscators and masters of portfogabery of the Liberals, such as Allan Macdonald, whose rating, despite the rumors, does not rise, both Antigonish and St. Francis Xavier University?

As a matter of fact, no. Luckily, Mr. Jew does not have to answer questions. As the new leader of Her Majesty's Almost Loyal Opposition, he has the gift of being allowed to ask obnoxious, outrageous, preposterous, politicking questions of Mr. Himself, about Canada, Air Canada, the Crow, though not Mr. Macdonald, that being below the courts.

You mean?

Right. He can be the aggressor, never the defendant. It will be a useful apprenticeship. Better to be a realist in Opposition, learning how to be one's own shrew, than to be thrown into the government benches as a reality.

But isn't that what happened to P.E. Hume?

Not exactly. He had been a parliamentary secretary to Lester Pearson and a cabinet minister, with three years in the Commons before becoming PM.

But don't you think the *Journalist* boys will discommodate the PM's blarney?

Not necessarily. They are both masters of bafflegab.

Ger, thanks a lot, Dr. Fath. You have consistently managed to muddy the confusion.

Not to worry. Any time.



source that there would be a by-election immediately to accommodate his principal secretary, Mr. Arroyo Cullen, to run in Toronto's Spadina, to replace Mr. Purchable Stalder, who became the softest senator in history?

You sound better.

Not at all. Bitterness, perhaps it comes from observing the National Governing Party for too long. It's like starting at some cloud.

What did you think of the PM's speech on St. David's?

Well, it was only one-third as long as his last anniversary. He stills say, these days, now that he is badly in need of a personality lift, that he is the Oral Roberts of Geriatric.

Why do you say that?

Because there is a forced unclothesness, a voracious dresser salesman who has lost the old zip. Charlotte Heston playing Moses. The script is okay, but the actor doesn't really care about the words. Willy Loman, it has.

Has Mr. Trudeau complied to you as to

Hidden in the moody green hills of Ireland, fiddle-maker Michael O'Brien makes magic. Fiddles that are as light and magical as an Irish jig.

It's from people like Michael O'Brien that some of the finest expressions of Irish craft and character come forth. Each original, each born of a passion unique to the Irish.

And, it's from thatched cottages like his, that rich Irish cream is collected, then married to pure Irish whiskey to culminate in an unforgettable, unique expression called Baileys Original Irish Cream.

A treasured Irish liquor that defies duplication.

Baileys Original Irish Cream. As original as Michael O'Brien himself. And just as unforgettable.

Baileys. Our taste is a national treasure.



The ultimate satisfaction.

Dunhill. The finest cigarette in the world.
London · Paris · New York



BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
SUPPLIERS OF CIGARETTES REQUESTED BY ROYAL WARRANT

DUNHILL
KING SIZE

The name Dunhill is the registered trade mark
of Alfred Dunhill Ltd. London

25

London · Paris · New York

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked - avoid inhaling.
Average per cigarette - "Tar" 16 mg. Nic. 1.1 mg.